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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

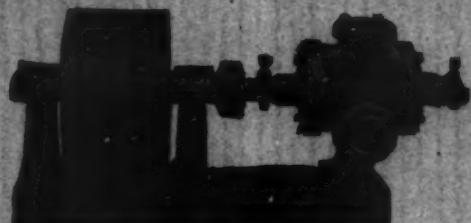
The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, DECEMBER 24, 1898.

No. 26

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



TABER ROTARY PUMPS

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PUMPING OILS, FATS, BLOOD, GLUE, ETC.

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Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners,

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Manufacturers of the famous brand "PURITY" Lard.

Goods for Export and Home Trade in any desired package.

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ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
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12 to 17 lbs.	2.30
9 " "	1.80
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These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

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Hides, Horsehides, Tallow, Etc.

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JAMES C. DUFF, Chief Chemist
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Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 Tons Capacity.

We make a SPECIALTY OF SMALL MACHINES, and have the MOST SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION for Dairies, Packing-houses, Hotels, Market Houses, Steamships and wherever a moderate amount of Refrigeration is required.

The REMINGTON VERTICAL AMMONIA COMPRESSORS are built either with ENGINE direct connected on same base, or for BELT POWER. They are the SIMPLEST, MOST COMPACT and EFFICIENT MACHINES yet designed for this purpose. Skilled help not required for their operation.

In sending for estimates give as full information as to your requirements as possible.

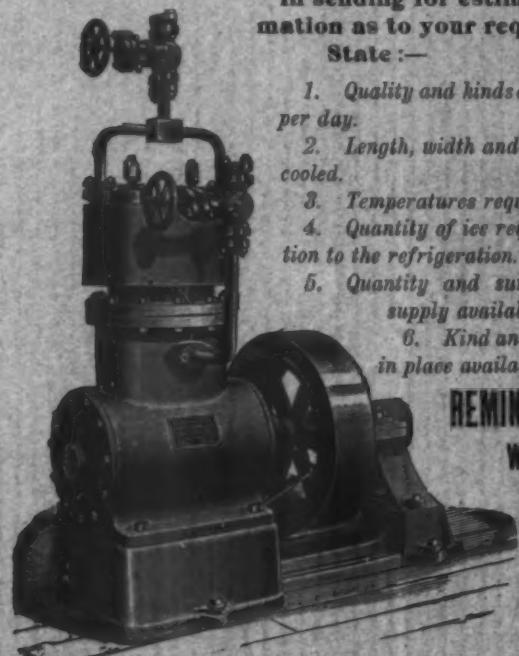
State:—

1. Quality and kinds of produce or meats handled per day.
2. Length, width and height of the rooms to be cooled.
3. Temperatures required in each room.
4. Quantity of ice required per 24 hours in addition to the refrigeration.
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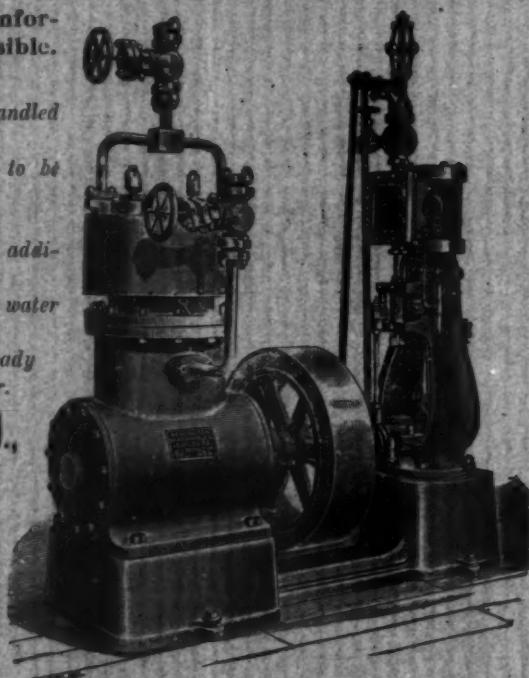
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HAVE NEVER BEEN EXCELLED.

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TRY OUR LARD SUBSTITUTE, "COOKENE."

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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1 lb. Patent Key Opening Tins.
12 to Case.

"SWIFT'S PREMIUM" SLICED..... BONELESS BACON.

Convenient—Dainty—Economical.

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SUBSCRIPTION BLANK ON PAGE 44.

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ROCK ASPHALT. For Floors of Ware Houses, Cars, etc. Impervious to liquids, etc.

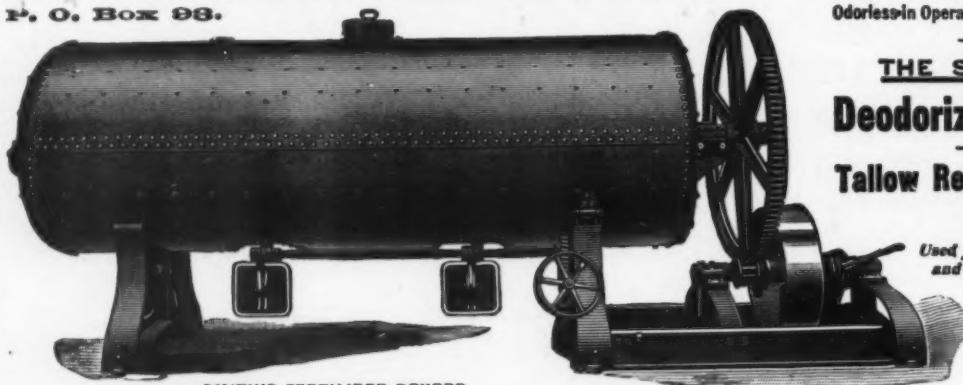
MINERAL RUBBER PAINTS. For Refrigerator Plants, Machinery, Metal Roofs and Iron Work. Anti-Rust, acid and brine-proof.
MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT ROOFING. No Coal Tar products used. Does not disintegrate. Unaffected by weather, acids, etc.

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Odorless-in Operation. Give universal satisfaction

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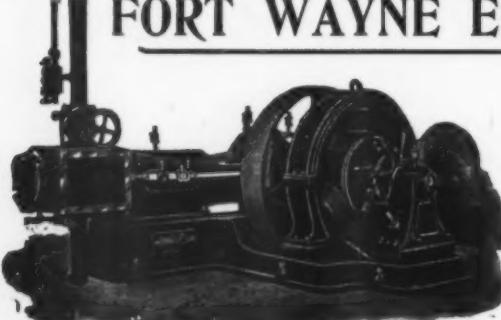
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Used in the leading Packing-Houses
and Abattoirs and by the principal
Butchers throughout
the country.

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Manufacturers of

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Under the "Wood" Patents

Try our WANT AND FOR SALE Columns.

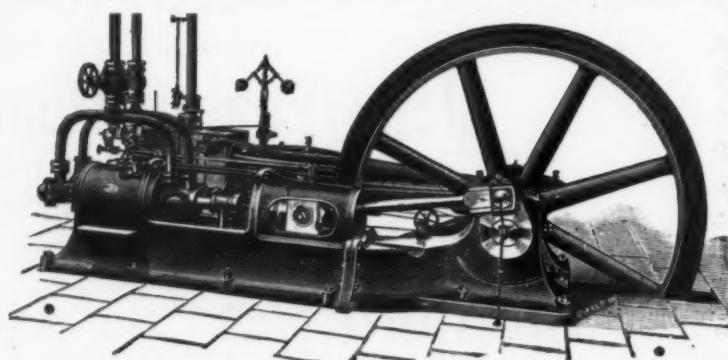
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BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

**Refrigerating
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FOR PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, MARKETS,
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National Ammonia Co.	Jennings Provision Co.	Garrett, O. S., & Son.	"Big Four Route" (C. C. G. & Co.
Ammonia Fittings.	Loeb, Herman & Co.	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.	L. Ry.)
Tight Joint Co.	Maury, F. W., & Co.	Western Mineral Wool Co.	Chicago & N. W. Ry.
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Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.	H. C. Zaun.	Lard Cooler, Mixer and Dryer.	Refrigerators
Asbestos Roofing.	Cottolene.	Dopp, H., Wm. & Son.	C. V. Hill & Co.
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.	The N. K. Fairbank Company.	Lard (Neutral).	Hockers.
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Assyrian Asphalt Co.	American Cotton Oil Co.	John H. Hartig & Co.	Roofing.
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Belt Dressing.	Illinois Creamery Co.	Lard Refiners' Machinery.	Morton, Joy & Co.
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.	Curing Materials.	Smith & Bro., Theo.	Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.
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Leffel & Co.	Washington Butcher Co.	Frank Diesel Can Co.	Joy Morton & Co.
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Bone Crushers.	(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)	The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.	Battelle & Renwick.
Bianchard Machine Co.	Anderson, V. D., Co.	Meat Choppers.	Sausage (European Buyers of).
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.	Bartlett & Co., O. O.	Enterprise Mfg. Co.	Emil Borgmann.
Books.	Smith, Thea. & Brother.	Smith's Sons, John H.	Sausage Manufacturers.
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).	Dynamos and Motors.	Meat Cutters.	Bacharach, Joseph.
The Red Book (Lanned Oil and Varnish Manufacture).	Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation.	Billingham, P., & Co.	Price's Sausage.
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottedasse Oil).	The Sprague Electric Co.	Mechanical Engineers.	M. Zimmerman.
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	Paint.	Sausage Makers' Supplies.
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Pacific Coast Borax Co.	European Commission Merchants.	Photo Engravers.	Welch & Welch.
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(See Casings, also Machinery.)	Lammert, L. (France).	Anglo-American Provision Co.	Hersey Mfg. Co.
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(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)	Tickle, W. W. (England).	The Cudahy Packing Co.	Mooney & Beuter.
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Haberman, Jos.	Perrin, Wm. R.	Squire, John P., & Co.	Steam Pipe Fittings & Flange Unions.
Page, Carroll S.	Gas Engines.	Squire, John P., & Co.	Tight Joint Co.
P. Donahue & Son.	Otto Gas Engine Works.	St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co.	Steam Stuffers.
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Illinois Casing Co.	Stewart Heater Co.	Preservatives.	Telephones.
Levi Berth & Co.	Hides.	E. Heller & Co.	New York Telephone Co.
Nelson Morris & Co.	Haberman, Joseph.	Preservalline Mfg. Co.	Track Work.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.	Brand, Herman.	Presses.	Hill, C. V., & Co.
Scheideberg, H.	Donahue, P., & Son.	The Boomer & Boschert Co.	Track Builders.
Swift and Company.	Levy, Jacob.	Thomas-Albright Co.	Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.
Castile Soda.	Lederer Bros.	Proposals for Subsistence Supplies.	Trucks and Wheelbarrows.
Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.	Hydraulic Presses.	Provisions.	Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.
Chemists.	Thomas-Albright Co.	Bartels, Otto.	Typewriters.
B. Heller & Co.	Ios.	F. Beckstein & Sons.	Hammond Typewriter Co.
Mariner & Hoskins.	Scott, R. & W.	Bonhet, Frederick.	Valves.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.	Ice Boxes, Butchers' Fixtures and Supplies.	Ista, Otto.	Jenkins Bros.
Cold Storage and Refrigerator Rooms.	Baron, S.	Zimmerman, M.	Ventilators.
Arctic Freezing Co.	Gilch & Sons.	W. Wolf, Fred. W., Co.	Merchant & Co., Inc.
Zantsinger, Geo. B. & Co.	Jackson & Co.	Washing Powder.	Armour Soap Works.
Commission Merchants, Bankers and Brokers.	Stevenson Co., Ltd.	Waxed Paper.	Sparks Manufacturing Co., The.
(See also European Commission Merchants.)	Ice and Refrigerating Machines.	Weighing and Bagging Machines.	Weighing and Bagging Machines.
Foster & Co.	Atlantic Refrigerating Co.	The Pratt & Whitney Co.	The Pratt & Whitney Co.
Frankfield & Co., B.	Barber, A. H., & Co.	Want and For Sale Ads.	Want and For Sale Ads.
Gibson, W. J. & Co.	Challoner's Sons Co., Geo.		
Hately Bros.	Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co.		
Jamison, John.	The Frick Co.		
	Featherston's Sons, John.		
	Co.		
	Huntington Machine Co.		
	Vilter Manufacturing Co.		
	Vogt Machine Co., Henry.		
	Westinghouse Co., Kerr & Co.		
	Wolf, Fred. W., Co.		
	Inspectors and Weighers of Provisions.		
	Gouillard, Thos. & Co.		

FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX AND FOLIOS, SEE PAGE 7.



A Lundell Motor takes up very little space, usually none outside of the space already occupied by the machine you want to operate. One advantage of using electric motors is that you can start or stop any machine absolutely independent of every other machine, running fast or slow as desired. *No power is being consumed except right where you are doing work.* No technical knowledge of electrical machinery is necessary to operate Lundell Motors. They are simple, compact and substantially constructed. They require no repairs and need no attention except to keep the oil wells filled.

If you are running a large establishment every machine offers an opportunity for the advantageous use of

an electric motor. If you are only operating a few machines, or perhaps a single chopper or mixer, you can do it *better, cheaper and safer* with Lundell Motors than with any other power. We will be glad to have you write and allow us to explain how we can help you in your work.

We make these motors for belted, direct, or geared connection to any machine; sizes from one-quarter h. p. up. *Economy and Durability Guaranteed.*

All correspondence promptly and fully answered.

Address Department P.,

Sprague Electric Company,

20 Broad Street, New York.

Chicago,
Marquette Building.

The name Westinghouse is a guarantee.

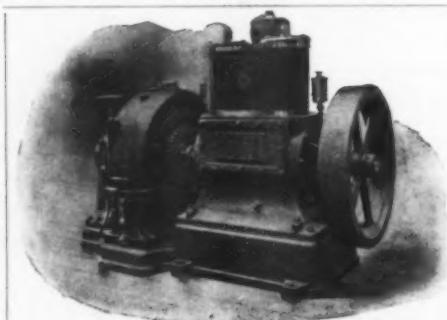


FIG. 1.

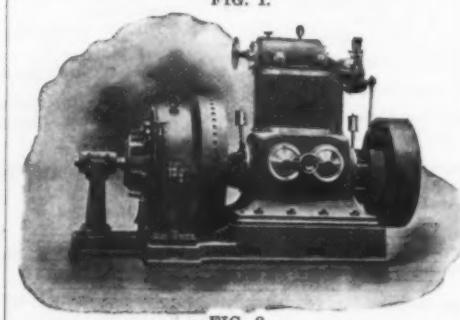


FIG. 2.

DIRECT-CONNECTED **ENGINES & DYNAMOS**

Fig. 1 shows a Westinghouse "Standard" engine direct-connected to Westinghouse "Engine" type Generator. Fig. 2 shows a similar combination, but with "compound" engine.

These machines represent all of the latest and best ideas, in mechanical and electrical design. They are compact, highly efficient, and especially adapted to isolated lighting and power service.

DYNAMOS—MANUFACTURED BY

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
PITTSBURG, PA., and all principal cities in the U. S.

ENGINES MANUFACTURED BY

WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA. & CHICAGO.

ENGINEERS FOR POWER AND LIGHTING

WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & CO.
NEW YORK BOSTON PITTSBURG DETROIT PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Goods that are the Standard of Excellence.

ICE and REFRIGERATING MACHINES

For Creameries and Produce Dealers.

**SIMPLE.
STRONG.
COMPACT.
DURABLE.**

The Only Small Machines
Of Duplex Type.

Equivalent to two independent machines.
One always in reserve as protection against loss from stoppages and break-downs.



Largest Efficiency Possible,
Because Absolutely
No Clearance.

Small Plants from 2 to 10 Tons Refrigerating Capacity our Specialty.

Estimates cheerfully and promptly given.
Send for full illustrated and descriptive Catalogue.

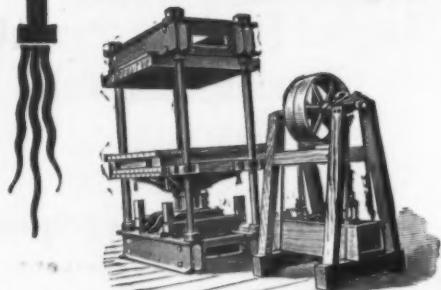
CREAMERY PACKAGE MANUFACTURING CO., I, 3 and 5 W. Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

A—American Cotton Oil Co.	—	New York Telephone Co.	39
American Pegamoid Co.	10	North Packing & Provision Co.	48
Anderson Co., V. D.	8	O—O'Brien, J. H.	47
Anglo-American Provision Co.	51	Oliver, Stephen B.	46
Arabol Mfg. Co.	31	Oram, John S.	9
Arctic Freezing Co.	30	Otto Gas Engine Works	50
Armour & Company	10	P—Pacific Coast Borax Co.	52
Armour Soap Works	—	Page, Carroll S.	1
Armour Packing Co.	48	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.	19
Assyrian Asphalt Co.	4	Ferrin & Co., Wm. R.	9
Atlantic Refrigerating Co.	30	Pfleiderer, Conrad	46
B—Bacharach, Jos.	46	Plankinton Packing Co.	42
Barber & Co., A. H.	—	The Pratt & Whitney Co.	27
Baron, S.	47	Preservative Mfg. Co.	9
Bartels, Otto	46	Price's Sausage	23
Bartlett & Co., G. O.	52	Proposals for Supplies	—
Battelle & Renwick	47	R—Randall, R. T. & Co.	14
Bechstein, F. & Sons	—	Remington Machine Works	2
Big Four R. R. Co.	47	Rohe & Brother	1
Big Four R. R. Co.	—	S—Scheldeberg, H.	46
Bird, F. W. & Son	19	Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co.	50
Billingham & Co., P.	45	Scott, R. & W.	47
Bixler, F. P.	23	Smith & Bro., Theo.	4
Blanchard Machine Co.	8	Smith's Sons, John E.	44
Bohnet, Fred	49	Sparks Mfg. Co., The	17
Boomer & Bochert Press Co.	31	Sprague Electric Co., The	6
Borgman, Emil	45	Squire & Sons, John P.	49
Boyer, C. W.	28	Squire & Co., John P.	49
Brand, Herman	46	Stahl, Otto	47
Buckeye Iron and Brass Works	25	Standard Paint Co.	23
Butcher Co., Washington	—	Stern & Son, Joseph	50
C—Carlson & Aqvist	49	Stevenson Co., Ltd.	30
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.	28	Stewart Heater Co.	45
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	1	Stedman Fdy. and Machine Works	8
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.	—	Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaille Co.	—
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.	—	St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co.	34
Chicago & N. W. R. Y.	—	Swift and Company	3
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.	16	Swift, G. F. & H. C.	50
Computing Scale Co., The	—	T—Taber Pump Co.	1
Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co.	7	Thomas-Albright Co.	8
Cudahy Packing Co.	51	Tickle, W. Wilson	44
O—Danahy Packing Co.	45	Tight Joint Co.	28
Dempwolf & Co., C. H.	9	U—United Dressed Beef Co.	48
Diesel Can Co., Frank	48	W. S. Mineral Wool Co.	28
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.	31	V—Vance Boiler Works	51
Dold Packing Co., The Jacob	48	Vilter Mfg. Co.	4
Donahue & Sons, P.	22	Vogt Machine Co.	29
Dopp & Son, H. W.	26	W—Webber, Richard	50
E—Eastmans Co.	50	Welch & Welch	26
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	41	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.	52
Enterprise, Office of "The National Provisioner"	31	West Carrollton Parchment Co.	18
F—Fahrenhorst, Paul	31	Western Mineral Wool Co.	28
Fairbank Co., N. K., The	27	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.	6
Farrington, F. R., & Co.	35	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	6
Featherstone's Sons, J.	3	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The W. J.	2
Fischer Mills	1	Wolf Co., The F. W.	10
Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation	4	Z—Zaun, H. C.	44
Foster & Co.	46	Zantzinger & Co., Geo. B.	42
Frankfeld & Co., B.	46	Zimmermann, M.	46
Frick Co.	26		

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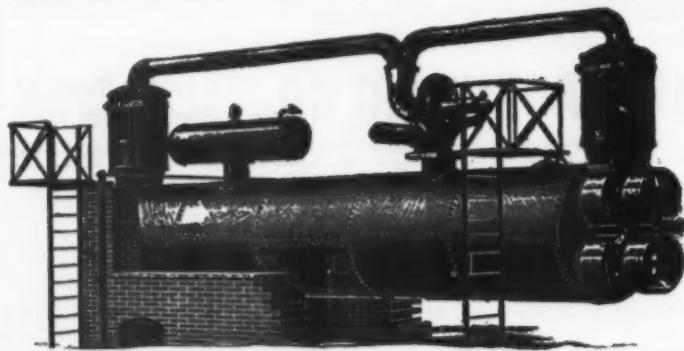
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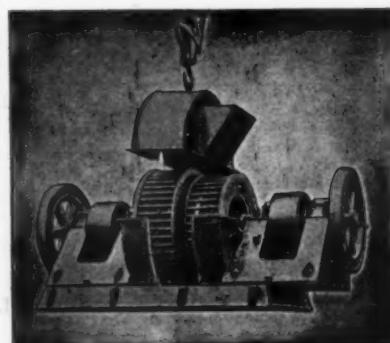
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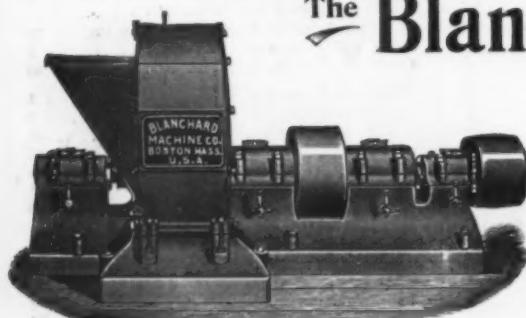
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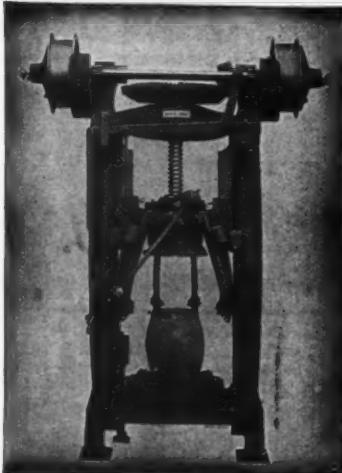
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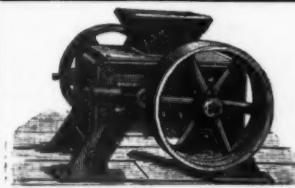
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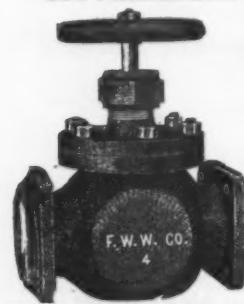
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the cooperation of all packers, mill owners, and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL—

Trade Expansion	11
Antipodean Troubles	12
The Bacon Hog	12

THE PACKINGHOUSE—

Chicago Provision Market.....	16
Chicago Live Stock Review.....	16
Kansas City Live Stock Review.....	19
Buffalo Live Stock Review.....	15
Packinghouse Notes	20
Oleo and Neutral Lard.....	27
Exports of Provisions.....	25
Our Greatest Competitor—No. IV.....	15
Pork Packing	33
Liverpool Markets	18
Mutton of Argentine.....	20
Answers to Correspondents.....	32
The Proposed Exclusion by Germany of American Sausages	18
Inspection of Meat in Germany.....	19
The New Cuban Tariff, in Effect Jan 1, 1899.....	12
Bids for Supplies	42

COTTONSEED OIL—

Weekly Review and Markets	24, 25
Cottonseed Men Aroused	23

ICE AND REFRIGERATION—

Notes	29
-------------	----

TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—

Weekly Review	26
---------------------	----

HIDES AND SKINS—

Markets	22
---------------	----

MISCELLANEOUS—

New York Produce Exchange Notes.....	18
--------------------------------------	----

RETAIL DEPARTMENT—

Editorial	36
News and Hints and Personal	37, 38, 39, 40
Mortgages, Etc.....	41

TRADE CHRONICLE—

Patents and Trade-Marks	32
New Corporations	32

MARKETS—

Chicago and New York.....	33, 34, 35
---------------------------	------------

TRADE EXPANSION.

While diplomacy is crossing swords over matters of sentiment and political problems, and the enthusiasm of heroic successes is running rampant, the temperament of a whole nation may out-travel its industrial mind and seek conclusions which may round up more glory for history than for business. Feeling that we are now at the point for a sober second thought, we wish to draw the serious mind back from the feverishness of belligerency to the practical contemplation of the business problems which are protruding themselves into the affairs of the country. The heroism of our army and of our navy have won new fields to plant the flag, under which we naturally expect to push our trade. This is a gratifying result. Treaties must now be formed with all nations covering this newly acquired territory. Those who treated with Spain must now treat with us as a matter of course. Trade is knocking at these doors.

Heretofore, diplomacy has busied itself more with the needs and exigencies of textile fabrics, raw materials and luxuries. The commercial eye of Congress has heretofore been busily engaged in adjusting the troubles of what is popularly known as the manufacturer and the importer of raw materials. In the last few years the industrial energy of this country and the essential character of its commercial position have undergone such a conspicuous change that we feel impelled to call attention to it so far as the meat and provision trades are concerned.

The export of sheep, hog and beef products has so radically changed that much of the flattering balance of trade in our favor is due to the annual increase in the shipment of these food products to Europe. A reference to comparative tables will verify this fact. So great has been this increase, and so increasingly large has become our foreign meat trade and their by-products in recent years, that this, as a whole, has risen to be the most important, because it is the largest item, and the most certain of all our exports. It is capable, measurably, of indefinite expansion if the markets, now closed, or are closing, can be opened or reopened and kept open to it.

We draw this important matter to the attention of the government and to the attention of the interests involved.

Treaties are merely political and trade conveniences, and they are the final aggregate of diplomatic trading and swapping. So are tariff bills. We feel that the extensive meat industry of this country merits the special attention of both the framers of treaties and of the framers of tariff bills in Congress.

Take Germany, for instance. Reciprocity is more lasting and binding than retaliation. Honey draws better than vinegar at any time. There are concessions which we can make to wines that would at once please Germany, France and Italy, not forgetting our late foe, Spain—without giving offense to our other European friends, and without seriously hampering our own wine industry. For this we could secure less unfriendly legislation or action in these countries against our cured and fresh meat products which in no sense com-

pete with the locally grown flesh of those countries. Besides, there are millions of Germans, for instance, who would be pleased with this friendliness to their fatherland. Lex talonis is a revengeful and temporary successful expedient in government's handling of trade matters, but it always has that bitterness of revenge lurking in its soul which makes an act against it destructive of permanent good. The inclination to strike back only awaits the opportunity. It seems to us that the time is opportune for this government to, in a friendly way, ascertain the quid pro quo for which countries like Germany, France and Italy et al.—which cannot possibly feed their own people with native grown meat—will let in our fresh and cured meats, and then by friendly bills carry this business negotiation into statutory effect.

At the present time, when our Government is adjusting the reciprocal panels of the "open door" trade problem for our new territory, the commercial wishes of the above countries, where they do not seriously contravene our own interests, might be utilized with profit in a trade for some reciprocal concession to our meat products entering European countries. Much might be accomplished in this way to soften the acrimony against these products which constitute the biggest items on our export manifests.

The volume of this trade would be immeasurably increased if diplomacy and friendly reciprocal legislation could open the ports of these countries absolutely needing such imports either from us, or from others for their existence. Their necessity for foreign food becomes greater as their multiplying populations more readily consume the already inadequate domestic supply of the decreasing flocks and herds. Fetching treaty making, and lawmaking down to business, it seems to us that judicious legislation can give our food products permanent relief by trading items and clauses with our European friends. The meat industry of the United States is big enough to merit this attention, and to justify the act. The markets we seek, and need, are important enough to gain in a friendly barter.

Exclusive of their foreign colonies, which are hardly worth estimating in this connection, Germany has 208,613 square miles and 50,000,000 people; France, 204,090 square miles and 40,000,000 people; Italy, 111,400 square miles and 35,000,000. Combined, they have 524,103 square miles and 125,000,000 people for which they cannot possibly grow the meat stuffs to feed. The United States has over 3,000,000 square miles, 70,000,000 people, and the capacity for producing much of this surplus diet for the hungry of Europe.

That is the proposition in a nutshell.

We ask Congress and the diplomatic service of this country to connect the two for the betterment of our big packing industry, and for the consequent substantial improvement of the many trades dependent upon and allied with it. We suggest this matter as a fruitful one for real expansion, and for interweaving its

December 24, 1898.

interests with the readjustment of treaties and for the best efforts of the Government in every way. We feel that the question of trade expansion is bigger than that of mere colonial expansion, and that the provision trade has been sorely neglected.

ANTIPODEAN TROUBLES.

The state of stock and the general outlook in Australia is as bad as can be. Two great antipodean industries—meat and wool—which are direct competitors with similar American products in the markets of the world are menaced by the severe drouth which is now parching the runs and the stock in the pastoral country where sheep are grown. The shearing of sheep is now in full swing on the runs, and, while the roads are in a dry state, the clip is hastened to market. But the long drouth in many parts of the country has so weakened the sheep of many flocks that they are not able to travel. Hence, many sheds will cut out early and cut short of their usual amount of wool. The break of the persistent drouth is expected at any time. When it comes the summer floods will set in, the roads will become impassable, and the great central and "back blocks" wool clip will be tied up. This condition is helping to shorten the available supply and it will doubtless somewhat influence the market in this country and abroad. The poor condition of the carcass of the sheep and the inability to round them up for market will affect both the quality and the quantity of mutton exported from Australia during the coming year. Our advices are that cattle and sheep are dying in great numbers for the want of feed and water, to such an extent that many of the large meat preserving and freezing works have already closed down temporarily. The Australian meat and wool trade is now menaced by two disasters. The drouth has been too prolonged for rains to help the food supply. If, however, it continues, the remaining supply in these vast grazing districts will be burnt up. If the rains come now, in the flood season, the movement of the wool clip from the interior will practically stop, hundreds of thousands of newly sheared sheep will die from the sudden chill, or be drowned in their weak state, and the movements of stock over the boggy bassalt plains will also virtually cease. The weather conditions favor early floods and inundations. In any case, the European market may reasonably expect to receive a generally lessened amount of wool and frozen meats from this source during the next half year at least.

These conditions in no way affect the wool and meat trade of New Zealand.

To what extent these conditions will affect commerce, the existing supply and demand must determine.

OUR AUSTRALIAN AGENTS.

All business for "The National Provisioner" in regard to subscriptions, advertisements and collections for Australia can be transacted with The Austral-American Mercantile Co., Ltd., at their office, 52 Margaret street, Sydney, N. S. W. Until further notice this company is duly authorized to act as our agents in Australia.

THE BACON HOG.

The question of the best hog to raise in order to intelligently meet existing market conditions has again been brought to the notice of farmers throughout the country. We are glad to record this fact, for we ourselves have always done our part in advising that farmers and packers come in closer touch with one another in order that the former can properly co-operate with the latter in doing their share to maintain the standard of American pork products and in providing the hog most requisite for that purpose.

It was realized some years ago that the passing of the monster fat lard hog, even as a factor in home consumption, had set in and from that time "The National Provisioner," voicing the ideas of the packing trade, has directed its efforts, ably seconded by the agricultural press, in the direction of spreading this information among the farmers.

The agitation is now bearing fruit. For some time many opinions concerning the bacon hog, his value and how to breed him and mature him and prepare him for market have been advanced. The matter, we are glad to say, has been taken up and discussed as an educational problem and much useful data on the subject has been evolved as a result. The American farmer as a whole has been a great producer of hogs, but it cannot be truthfully said that up to a few years ago he devoted much thought to the problem of raising hogs to meet specific needs in the various markets to which our products find their way.

It might be said in this connection that conditions in years gone by did not demand this close attention to the problems of breed and feed. The hog is a happy-go-lucky beast, anyhow. He feeds on almost anything and in this respect the farmer, in most cases, permitted him to feed as he would, knowing that after a given time he would weigh so many pounds and would fetch so much when placed on the market. This is all changed now. There are few markets at present, even in this country, for fat meats, and consequently packers will not buy them, but will buy and pay top market price for lean bacon hogs.

Some fallacious ideas still prevail on the question. It is probably true that the cultivation of any particular breed of hog with a view, principally, to marketing him for bacon, has been neglected in this country on the theory that any hog in the feed lot that declined to take fat upon him was good enough for use as bacon. This, we need hardly point out, is an absurd idea, which some of the agricultural colleges are attempting to rectify.

The educational phase of the question is progressing satisfactorily and a great deal of useful information for feeding and breeding for bacon is being intelligently distributed. The work, however, is only half begun and much yet remains in hand to be done. The Department of Agriculture as well as the agricultural press of the country cannot serve the American farmer better than by constantly ringing the changes on the fact that if we are to hold our own with our hog products in present markets and establish a foothold in new ones, every energy must be directed to meet the requirements of the packers who are exactly posted on the needs of the various countries to which they ship.

There was a time when competition in hog products abroad was much less than it is now, but of late years both Canada and Denmark have made considerable headway in producing high-class meats, and this has been brought about by such intelligent agitation as we have had in the past and do now argue for in the United States.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—There is a remarkably confident feeling on the part of holders, and the city melters are now practically declining to sell; city, in hds., could not be bought probably under 3%; the holders of more important quantities ask even more than that, while they are looking for a higher market early in the new year.

OLEO STEARINE.—Very strong at the advance to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ for the week.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Is stronger, with ordinary prime yellow at 22; choice at 23, and good off yellow at 21 asked, partly on the spurt to higher prices for lard, but mainly on light offerings for prompt delivery and the fact of steady buying up by the leading company of choice oil as offered by the mills, over which there is marked confidence of materially higher prices as the season advances.

THE NEW CUBAN TARIFF.—IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1899.

The new Cuban tariff, which was signed by the President before he left for his Southern tour last week, so far as it relates to meats and provisions and allied products, is as follows:

	Spanish. Pesos. Old rate for all imports except	New rate.
Solid (cocoanut, palm, etc.) G. W. 100 kilos	7.00	\$2.50
Olein and stearin	5.15	1.40
Other crude oils and fats, G. W.	2.70	.50
Common soap, G. W. T.	3.50	1.50
Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W., 100 kilos	.05	1.05
G. W., albumens and gelatin, G. W.	7.80	3.90
Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W.	6.00	3.00
Bristles, hair and horsehair, G. W., ad valorem, 100 kilos	4.50	40 p. c.
Wool, raw, G. W., kilog.	.20	40 p. c.
Oxen, each	8.00	1.00
Cows, each	7.00	1.00
Bullocks, calves and heifers	6.00	1.00
Pigs, each	5.00	1.00
SUCKING PIGS, each	..	1.00
Sheep, goats and animals not specially mentioned, each	1.50	1.00
Peits in their natural state of dressed, G. W., kilog.	3.00	1.50
Hides and skins green or not tanned, G. W., kilog.	.08	.02
Wet salted hides and skins shall enjoy a reduction of 60 per cent. in respect of salt and moisture.		
Dry salted hides and skins shall be allowed a rebate of 30 per cent. Hides tanned with the hair, G. W., kilog.	.50	.20
Hides tanned without the hair: Cow and other large hides, whole, G. W., kilog.	.35	.15
Other and backs of large hides, G. W., kilog.	.48	.20
Hides and skins, curried, dyed or not:		
Sheepskins (basils), T., kilog.	.55	.20
Calf or goatskins, T., kilog.	.65	.25
Kid, lamb or young calfskins, T., kilog.	.90	.35
Cow and other large hides, whole, T., kilog.	.40	.15
Backs of large hides and hides and skins not specially mentioned, T., kilog.	.55	.20
grained, dulled, and hides and Hides and skins varnished, satiny skins with figures, engravings, or embossed, T., kilog.	1.14	.50
Intestines, dried, N. W., kilog.	5.00	2.00
Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W., 100 kilos	1.00	.50
Poultry, live or dead, and small game, N. W., kilog.	.10	.08
Meat in brine, N. W. T., 100 kilos	5.50	..

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION:

BEEF, BRINE OR SALT, N. W., 100 kilos	..	2.80
PORK, BRINE OR SALT, N. W., 100 kilos	..	2.80
Pork and lard, including bacon, T., 100 kilos	10.80	..

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION:

LARD, N. W., 100 kilos	..	2.80
TALLOW, N. W., 100 kilos	..	2.00
BACON, N. W., 100 kilos	..	4.00
HAM, N. W., 100 kilos	..	5.50
Jerked beef ("tasajo"), N. W., 100 kilos	3.96	3.96
Meat of all other kinds, T., 100 kilos	7.00	..

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION:

BEEF, CANNED, N. W., 100 kilos	..	5.00
BEEF, FRESH, N. W., 100 kilos	..	4.50
MUTTON, FRESH, N. W., 100 kilos	..	4.50
PORK, FRESH, N. W., ditto	..	4.00

NOTE.—The items in this class given in CAPITALS have been inserted and given a proposed rate for the purpose of allowing a more comprehensive comparison relative to domestic (U. S.) products.

Butter, N. W. T., 100 kilos..... 13.20 7.00

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION:

CHEESE, N. W., 100 kilos	..	5.00
Salt cod and stockfish, N. W. T., 100 kilos	2.50	2.00
Fish, fresh, salted, smoked or marinated, including weight of the salt or brine, N. W., 100 kilos	1.80	..

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION:

HERRING, PICKLED, N. W., 100 kilos	..	1.00
MACKEREL, PICKLED, N. W., 100 kilos	..	2.00
SALMON, CANNED, N. W., 100 kilos	..	5.00
Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, dried or fresh, N. W., 100 kilos	2.00	..
Eggs, 100 kilos	14.00	5.00

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD. Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bl., or tress., and hogs by the cwt.

SLACKER LOOK TO AFFAIRS BY REASON OF THE HOLIDAY PERIOD—SOME REALIZING AT TIMES EASING UP PRICES, BUT NEW BUYING MORE CONFIDENT—FALLING OFF IN HOG RECEIPTS—CASH DEMANDS FAIRLY ACTIVE.

The market this week has slackened in trading a little as usual on approaching holidays and the turn of a year. There have been a number of smaller operators at times anxious to secure any small profits possible through the recent hardening tendency, while disposed to keep out of the market until the turn of the year is made. This does not mean more than the usual policy of "cleaning up things" and squaring accounts for an old year to rest easy over the holiday period. There has been some selling as well by one or two of the packers who had recently bought a little stuff and were able to unload it at small profits, while taking advantage of the tamer outside interest to keep the products from advancing in its possible influence over the prices of swine. We have not observed any marked disposition, even on days when tameness over trading prevailed, to take the short side either on the part of the packers or outsiders; the desire has been then more to quit a few holdings and even up deals against the approaching new year. Where there had been only latterly a desire to purchase on the part of one or two prominent packers it had been pointed out in our recent reviews that the interest was not likely to be sustained strongly that way at once, and for reasons that were referred to, and that any modification of outside demand was likely to find these packers sellers as well, and contented with any momentary advantage of prices that showed itself. The time has not come for confident and buoyant all around buying interest, and particularly for the indulging of expectations that packers would be arrayed permanently on the bull side. While the receipts of swine have been falling off through the week, and have shown on the whole more moderate deliveries than at this time last year, yet this is possibly a poor feature since it is probable that it means heavier shipments later on, while hopes had been entertained from the free manner of marketing the swine previously for several weeks, and in volume markedly in excess of the corresponding time in the previous year, that the disposition would continue to get the hogs forward early and that the products would on that account be in better position at a nearer period than usual for handling to higher prices. But so long as there are prospects of larger or delayed hog supplies it can hardly be expected that the packers will strengthen movements for materially stronger prices and which would otherwise have a good substantial basis. The reports from those sections West where cholera had either prevailed or been feared, have shown less apprehension of the disease, and it is possible that hog growers have been influenced on that account to hold

some of their supplies back, particularly as the impression is widespread among them as well as among speculators that the hog products offer a very good chance for decidedly higher prices as the season advances, with the consideration of the effect upon the prices of the swine. Besides corn, while a little higher in price latterly, has been more abundant for use in some sections where for some time there had been difficulty in getting ample supplies for feeding, and this has prompted some disposition as well to hold the swine back for fattening. The January stuff has been most promptly offered, particularly early in the week, and some of it on short account, although most of it had come out in the way of unloading a long interest. This property has been very well taken up since, as the old holders have got out and a new buying interest has shown itself of a decided character; therefore the variations in prices for the week have been of a small order, while towards the close they have tended to a little higher basis. Any short interest, and which has increased a little for the week, is apparently of the order to be easily scared into covering, and the fact that prices at any time have given way very little even under the unfavorable circumstances early in the week, leads to some nervousness among any sellers, and who would not maintain their position under any temporary reactions to firmness, but would probably fall in line to cover to enhance any further strength that may show itself. Some of the packers who had been very conservative on the recent advancing tendency had got a little courage a few days since by the easier look of affairs and had been selling moderately, but more particularly pork and ribs in their possible effect upon lard, while showing marked hesitancy over selling the latter. Later in the week they were buyers. We regard the general position as not at all discouraging for the January option, even under the occasional showing of its tameness this week; that it is likely to take on increased force shortly after the turn of the year, but that the later options will probably be handled most effectively, and over which there is likely to be most confidence. The temper, which seems to be marked, is something like this: Hog products are cheap, they are considered so by the country generally, and that they rarely are in better position statistically for handling for a bull movement; that speculative operators who have been highly successful in Wall Street, and disposed to get out there and take on new investment, have been regarding hog products for some time favorably, and that if they shift their interest to them, which is regarded as possible some time in the future, or when the new year is fairly started for business, and the more important supplies of hogs are forward, it would be impossible to set down on its effect, particularly with the stimulus among them of success in recent ventures in their Wall Street locality. This growing desire to take hold of hog products for investment has had a forerunner in the increasing number of outside orders over buying for two or three weeks, however willing a small portion of it had been for a few days early in the week to close out deals and be satisfied with small profits.

The export demands at the West have been very fair for the week, although not to the extent that had characterized them previously for some time. But for the holiday week they have been quite satisfactory, particularly as

it must be considered that the week has lost the holiday trade for Europe, and which was essentially closed early in the previous week. But all Continent points have indicated that their wants would continue to run liberal; that where there had been in some directions cessation of buying momentarily, that orders would be on again in full force with the turn of the year, since consumption of meats and lard is of an exceptionally extensive order, and stocks are kept down well. The loss of trade this week has been more from the United Kingdom markets, where there is as usual particularly conservative buying in the holiday week. The demands from the South to the West have been sufficient to help make up a fairly active business. In New York, the European demands for city lard have again been large, and another full week's business has been done in it. But the Continent demand for lard has been moderately active only. The city cutters find most difficulty in selling bellies, for which prices are low and irregular, while they hold hams and shoulders fairly steady in price and have them taken up little more freely. The West India trade here is slack in a general way, yet some lots of bellies have been taken, while the steamers are going out well filled on old buying orders. The particulars of the trading for the week will be found under the report of Friday's business.

Most decided strength for provisions at the West came upon Thursday's market, when the sympathy was chiefly with the rising grain market, while the reports then from some sections was of more numerous cases of hog cholera and that in those localities the fear was greater of a spread of the disease and which was hastening the marketing of hogs, while in many localities there was reported an indisposition to pay the higher prices for corn to hold the hogs for fattening, and that from the sections indicated the desire of the farmers was to push their swine to market as promptly as possible.

There has been an enormous business in bellies in the New York market for England this week, or of fully 1,050 tes., while Germany, Switzerland, and other Continent countries have bought 240 boxes bellies. The Havana market bought 250 tes. Western lard this week, the first in a long while, while of city lard, for export, 800 tes. have been taken for Europe.

Chicago shipments last week were 10,561,602 lb lard, 18,630,415 lb meats and 3,192 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 13,325,632 lb lard, 16,921,441 lb meats and 4,611 bbls. pork.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 12,033,232 lb lard, 15,414,410 lb meats and 8,186 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 15,539,328 lb lard, 17,098,387 lb meats and 6,954 bbls. pork.

In tierced beef there is more doing with English shippers, while packers are firmer in views over prices; for barreled lots a fair demand. Quotations: City extra India mess, tes., \$15.50@\$16; barreled mess at \$8.50@\$9; packer at \$9@\$10; family at \$10.50@\$11.

In beef hams little doing, while they are freely offered. Car lots at \$17.50@\$18.

For canned meats a little better export movement and fair home demands. Quotations: Corned and roast beef, 1-lb cans, \$1.15; 2-lb do., \$2.10; 4-lb do., at \$4; 6-lb. do., \$6.85; 14-lb do., \$14.75.

On Saturday (17), hog receipts West, 65,000 head; last year, 54,000. The products were very dull on speculative account, while they were early in the day slightly pressed for sale by the packers, closing, however, firmer, with an advance over the night before of 5c. for pork and 2 points for lard, with ribs unchanged. At Chicago: Pork—December closed \$8.10 nominal; January sold at \$9.32@\$9.40, closed at \$9.40 asked; May sold at

99.60@\$9.70, closed at \$9.67 asked. Lard—December closed at 5.05 nominal; January sold at 5.07@5.12, closed at 5.12; May sold at 5.30@5.35, closed at 5.32@5.35. Ribs—December closed at 4.55 nominal; January sold at 4.62@4.65, closed at 4.65; May sold at 4.80@4.82, closed at 4.82 bid. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.32@5.35; city steam do., at 4.90; refined lard at 5.40 for Continent, 6 for S. A.; 7.10 for do., kegs. Compound lard at 3%@4. Of mess pork, sales of 300 bbls. at \$8.75@\$9.25. Small lots of pickled bellies, in all 10,000 lbs., sold at 5% for 12-lb average, and 5% for 10-lb average.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 89,000 head; last year, 67,000. The products opened stronger on firmer hog prices, but became easy and sold off a little with grain. At the inside figures the outsiders bought freely, while Armour was reported a seller. The closed showed as against Saturday's latest, unchanged to 2c. lower prices for pork, unchanged to 2 points higher prices for lard, and unchanged prices for ribs. At Chicago: Pork—December sold at \$8.07@\$8.10, closed \$8.07 nominal; January sold at \$9.37@\$9.45, closed at \$9.40 asked; May sold at \$9.67@\$9.75, closed at \$9.67. Lard—December closed at 5.07 nominal; January sold at 5.12@5.15, closed at 5.12; May sold at 5.32@5.37.

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closed at 5.35. Ribs—December closed at 4.55 nominal; January sold at 4.62@4.65, closed at 4.62@4.65; May sold at 4.80@4.85, closed at 4.80@4.82. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.32@5.36; city steam do., at 4.90; refined lard at 5.45 for Continent, 6 for S. A.; 7.10 for do., kegs. Compound lard at 3%@4. Of mess pork, sales of 200 bbls. at \$8.75@\$9.25; 150 bbls city family do., at \$10@\$10.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,200 pickled shoulders at 4; 2,000 pickled hams at 6%@7%; 12,000 lb pickled bellies at 5%, 10-lb average; 5% for 12-lb average. Hogs at 5.55 for Continent. Otherwise no change in prices.

On Friday, hog receipts West, 72,000 head; last year, 68,000. The products advanced sharply and closed over Thursday 27@30 for pork, 10 points for lard and 12 points for ribs. At Chicago—Pork: December sold \$8.45. January sold at \$9.60@\$9.90, closed \$9.85 asked. May sold at \$10@\$10.25, closed \$10.20 asked. Lard—December closed at 5.15@5.17. January sold at 5.22@5.27, closed at 5.27@5.30. May sold at 5.47@5.52, closed at 5.52 asked. Ribs—December closed 4.80 nominal. January sold at 4.75@4.85, closed 4.85. May sold at 4.95@5.07, closed at 5.05. Here, Western steam lard on the spot, 5.47. City steam do at 5.00. The export business for the week here has been 800 tcs City lard, 1,050 tcs bellies, all for the English market; 240 boxes bellies for the Continent, and 200 tcs Western lard for Havana.

CATTLE DISEASE IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

Consul Roosevelt, of Brussels, writes under date of Nov. 22, 1898:

"The cattle disease called aphthous stomatitis (inflammation of the mouth) is again epidemic in Belgium. Fifty-two communes and one hundred and fifty-two stables are affected in the department of Hainaut. The outbreak is considered so serious that the Governor of the province has temporarily prohibited the holding of cattle markets in Charleroi, Thuin, and throughout the basin of the Centre until further notice."

Commercial Agent Atwell writes from Roubaix, Nov. 12, 1898, that a disease affecting the throat and mouth of cattle has declared itself within the last week in that vicinity. The usual precautions as to disinfection have been taken, and it is not thought that the disease will spread.

PERUVIAN DUTIES ON LARD.

Minister Dudley writes from Lima under date of Nov. 14 that, according to a law promulgated on Nov. 11, the duties on lard are fixed as follows: Three centavos (1.29 cents) per kilogram, gross weight. These duties go into effect Jan. 1, 1899. The present rate on lard is 15 centavos per kilogram. The value of the Peruvian sol is 43.6 cents.

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No. IV.

(Begun in issue of Dec. 3.)

When sheep are stuck there overnight the crows pick out their eyes and leave them standing alive, blind in the bog. Winbar keeps a man at every billabong to minimize this melancholy spectacle and to assist these helpless animals, who pitifully fight with their heads for their eyes against these cruel birds which prey upon them. It is a pretty sad sight to steam down a river and see crows picking the eyes out of live sheep.

So hard are the conditions that ewes drop their lambs and then leave them to die, while the mother goes away to struggle for existence. So desperate are the conditions for animal life that the rabbits gnaw through the wire mesh on Momba Station to get to the green stuff within.

At Kallara, a station of 1,000,000 acres and carrying, with the out run of Grinpa, 200,000 sheep, I made a close personal estimate of the destruction of rabbits. This station is the Darling's beauty spot above Wilcannia. Its spacious residence with clustering vines, cloistered in a grove of luscious orange, lime, lemon and date trees, from which extended a superb garden, and a verdant green plot of lucerne looked like a palaced oasis in the desert about. The green within the sacred wall of protecting mesh is irrigated from the river by the assistance of a 10-horse power engine working a centrifugal pump at the river side. The transformation within the secure fence is a small sectional illustration of the rich possibilities of this vast and arid waste.

At Kallara I stepped from an irrigated lawn into outer barrenness. I went to count dead rabbits; rabbits that died from starvation. A responsible station employee was sent with me. I said to him: "Walk a hundred yards or more in the rear. When I have walked thirty minutes 'sing out' to me."

The idea of this was to prevent me stopping at no favored spot. He did so. Driving down a stake, we marked off an acre of ground and then counted the number of the dried carcasses of dead rabbits. Turning, I gave the same instructions, and walking west at right angles to my former course, halted under the same circumstances, marked off an acre and counted the dried, dead bodies thereon. Taking the average of the two counts, and multiplying the number of acres in an area of fifteen miles front and three miles deep, by the result I found that in twelve months 15,000,000 rabbits died from drought alone on this area, which is but a small part of Kallara's immense range. By zig-zagging from tree to scrub and bush I stepped on a dead rabbit the whole distance for three-fourths of a mile. This terrible death rate took no account of the additional millions which succumbed in the burrows of their warrens. Besides this, Kallara paid for the killing by poison and other means of 1,000,000 rabbits in one year. In one week two men with one poison cart, drilling phosphorized wheat, killed 16,000 rabbits counted. There were 32 400-gallon malt tanks storing this poisoned wheat for the work. Ten "poison carts" distributed the phosphorized grain in the little furrows made by the tiny "bulb tongue" plow attached to each cart. These carts poisoned 166,000 rabbits per week for nearly ten weeks. The carcasses were raked up daily and burned. Arsenic and strichnine were also used. These were applied to the polignum—commonly called lignum—bushes. Ninety poisoned polignum sticks were stood

in the lane leading to the stables and past a green plot of lucerne, one night. The little tallywalker was low enough for the rabbits to cross. The next morning 700 dead rabbits were hauled to the fire out of that short, narrow lane. The poison carts of Kallara ran for nine weeks. The fearful stench forced a discontinuance until the foul air cleared. Just think of ten carts poisoning 664,000 rabbits in one month! Then add the other instruments of destruction! Then let the American commercial mind think of the food there going to waste to make room for other food! The Australian commercial mind will some day say that 16,000,000 rabbits at 1 shilling (24 cents) per carcass in England or on the Continent are worth nearly \$4,000,000; that these cost about four cents each, all told—land rent, feed, harvesting and all—at the ranch; that the skin is worth 4 cents additional, wholesale; that the total cost per carcass, skinned, refrigerated and landed in Europe will not exceed 6 cents per carcass or a total cost of \$900,000, of which the skin alone, at the present price of skins, will pay two-thirds of the whole cost. This is based upon the freight rates for mutton; the present cost per pound of refrigeration, and the present cost of harvesting rabbits in the Darling country, as well as the price paid for skinning and stretching hides.

To this has been added a rough guess at the cost of boring wells, irrigating the rich lands, and the planting and fencing of large lucerne areas for safely feeding animal life. We are now more than 300 miles from Brewarrina as the crow flies, and nearly 800 miles by river. The whole of that country is afflicted in the manner before described, and every bit of it arable land with a deep, rich alluvial subsoil, which, if irrigated and planted with grain over alfalfa, would carry two cows or four sheep to the acre. It would carry a cow to the acre on its natural grasses if well watered. These vast, cheap areas, with seasonable irrigation would produce grain, hay, cattle and sheep so cheaply and of such excellent quality that the meat could enter any foreign market at a very low competing point.

When the Australian is cured of the gold fever; quits seeking big fortunes by reckless short-cuts, and gets down to business, these practical market and industrial matters, of which he has spasmodic scintillations, will seize his serious attention and get him to take hold of them with the full commercial energy of his Anglo-Saxon trading nature. Then the meat world will feel the full force of the Antipodean influence. The "peep" of this day is at hand. At Buckanbe Station we found 11,000 poor sheep on a leasehold area of 175,000 acres, where 40,000 sheep grazed before the rodents came. A rough estimate shows that 10,000,000 rabbits were killed, poisoned or died on this run in twelve months. Worloo (native, Wurlu) is only an out station of Marra, yet calculations based on the counts of dead rabbits found on quarter-acres here and there at random show that 10,000,000 or more succumbed on Worloo alone in twelve to eighteen months. Just think of 10,000,000 bunnies competing with 65,000 sheep for the same grass! Then take the commercial view of this astounding progenitor under favorable food conditions. The present food is gone.

(To be continued.)

Illuminating Oils.

After many months of investigation the special parliamentary commission appointed to determine the question of raising the flash point of illuminating oils, has just presented its report recommending no change from the existing legal standard.

Buffalo Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The cattle trade this week has been one of unequal values. Good to choice grades have sold at full strong former values, but the plain and medium grades were dull from the start, and closed at a full $\frac{1}{4}$ decline, from the previous prices obtained, and several loads were held over. The regular attendance of buyers, especially from outside, being light. A few extra steers brought \$5.65, but the bulk of the good ones \$5.25@ \$5.40, the general run of early sales of fair quality to good steers of 1,050 to 1,275 lb was at \$4.45@\$4.90, but later sales of these grades were at fully 15 to 20c. decline, a number arriving late and holding over. These sold at a still further decline the following day. The general tenor of the market appears to be lower for all but the best quality. Stock cattle and feeders were strong for good ones, and plain to fair also sold even, but common light or coarse ones were generally lower. Good fresh cows sold at an advance, as did also good springers of the forward kind. Veals were in light supply and weak on Monday, but advanced fully $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ later in the week, and all the good kind were sold at \$6.75@\$7.00, later as good brought \$7.25@\$7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The lamb trade this week has been a disappointing one from the seller's standpoint, and the Eastern order demand was light. It appears on the surface that the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co. have the sway, and when they are not in the market that it is held in abeyance; especially is this the case with anything like a fairly liberal supply. The general eastern and outside order demand has been tame all week, but the bulk of the good handy kind of sheep were readily taken by the N. E. D. M. & W. Co. All of 10 loads of heavy Canada lambs were received this week in "bond" are said to have cost \$4 per cwt. in Canada and were weighed up here at \$4.75, netting a fairly good profit to the shippers, in fact, 40c. per cwt. advance on the purchase price, as told to your correspondent, and another order is in for eight loads more of these kind, by Hathaway, the Boston exporter. The bulk of the best lambs sold this week, at \$5.30@\$5.35, a few bringing \$5.40 @ \$5.45; others \$3.50@\$5.25 for good at outside prices. Sheep sold at \$4.15@\$4.35, for best mixed with a few, at \$4.40. Good wethers good to choice, \$4.45@\$4.55, and choice yearlings brought \$4.65@\$4.75. Canada were in fair quantity, 32 loads, but the bulk of these were of the too heavy order, buyers as a rule, wanting good, light handy weight lambs of 70 to 80 lbs. average, and while few of the heavier kind sold at \$5.20 @ \$5.25, they were generally taken by the speculative element, or to relieve shippers of these kind by the grins to whom they were consigned. A load of choice 119-lb Western fed sheep brought \$4.25. The market in a general way closed weak regardless of quality.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs this week were 226 loads all told. The market has been firmly maintained for good weight and quality grades. Light, undesirable, in-between hogs are still in disfavor, and pigs have been dull all week. The New England purchases were fairly liberal and local packers also bought fairly, but the York demand was very light to-day, presumably on account of the near approach of the holidays, when a number of things intervene, as against a profitable investment. The bulk of the good Yorkers sold at \$5.40@\$5.45, and some good weights brought \$3.47@\$3.50. Light lots of 135 to 140 lbs., \$3.35@\$3.40, but closed weak at \$3.30@\$3.35, with some good weight pigs in, while others were firm. Other grades from 175 lbs. up at \$3.45@\$3.57 $\frac{1}{2}$. The close was weak to-day, but all sold excepting some pigs and light Yorker lots.

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Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE—The week has been an uneventful one in the cattle trade at this point. Receipts have been light, but on the eve of the holiday week, fully ample for all immediate demands of the trade and every prospect indicating that anything like liberality in arrivals on market within the next ten days would result in lower level of prices for all kinds of fat stock. The general outlook is good but temporary conditions do not call for big beef supplies until consumers have done reveling in poultry, which is cheap and specially popular at this season. The market has shown some strength during the week, but it has been purely on very limited supply and confined almost exclusively to smooth fully ripe steers. One thing is certain, however, and that is that this continued strong trend in the market for choice beef must reflect eventually in a stronger call for less attractive and unfinished grades. In fact, this influence was apparent to some extent this week, although not sufficient to quote any appreciable advance. Highest priced steers here this week sold at \$5.95 and but few loads above \$5.60, but it is not requiring quite as good quality and finish to get \$5 to \$5.50, as was the case last week, and it this upward movement that has caused slightly better tone to market for less attractive grades.

There is no call for comment on the stocker and feeder trade, business being light without change in prices, stock heifers being quoted at \$2.50@3, stock steers \$3@3.75, feeders \$3.80@4.25.

Supply of butchers' stock has been small but demand also rules light and there is no quotable change for the week. Bulk selling at \$2.75@3.50 for fair to choice killers, \$2@2.60 for canners. Supply of veal calves light and prices firm at \$6@6.75 for choice, others \$4@5.75. Best milkers and springers steady at \$35 to \$45 per head, others \$18 to \$30.

HOGS—Soft weather has been unfavorable to packing operations for the past week and this has been reflected in a rather weak tone for live hogs even though receipts have been smaller than for the previous week, the first half of the week showing a decrease of 34,000. The Eastern demand has been about the lightest of the season, and under the soft-weather conditions the packers have been inclined to a bearish disposition, although not to the extent of any serious decline but the business movement has lacked the vim that had been characteristic previous to this week

and mid-week prices were 5c to scant 10c. lower than on opening, with bulk of all hogs going over the scales at \$3.30@3.37½ and \$3.45 about an outside top.

It is not likely that receipts will run into liberal figures from now on to the first of the new year, neither will there appear any urgency in the demand, and as present prices are apparently very satisfactory to the packers any sharp or severe changes in ruling prices are not likely to occur.

The percentage of light weight has been rather liberal again, and if of commonish quality they have been about the slowest sellers on the planks and the standard bacon have not sold better than \$3.30@3.32½, while almost anything of weight has sold at \$3.35. While receipts show some falling off for the week, it is now beyond question that the final total of the year will make a new record for these yards, the 9,000,000 will be closely approached.

SHEEP—The sheep trade is in unsatisfactory condition and the outlook for the immediate future is uncertain. There is little demand for heavy sheep or lambs, but this may pick up a little after the holidays, as the exporters will take more sheep then. The market was in very bad condition early in the week with all prices unevenly lower, but the decline was mostly recovered on middle days, when there was a big drop in receipts. One trouble with the trade, according to one of the best-known sheep men in the West, is that prices paid for feeders in the fall were too high. There was too much confidence abroad. Standard muttons are selling mostly at \$3.50@3.80 for both native and Western, yearlings \$4@4.50, and bulk of good lambs \$4.75@5.

During the last week 6,127 cars of live stock were received here, and 874 cars were shipped out. The receipts for the preceding week were 7,006 cars and for the same week last year 4,920 cars.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 10,921; hogs, 10,881; sheep, 3,932; against 15,807 cattle, 8,615 hogs, 6,535 sheep the previous week and 13,537 cattle, 22,247 hogs, 12,620 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 38,408; hogs, 261,670; sheep, 60,305; against 54,060 cattle, 262,314 hogs, and 67,825 sheep the previous week; 39,348 cattle, 166,149 hogs, 64,390 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 42,156 cattle, 182,796 hogs and 65,397 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Last week Chicago packers slaughtered 275,000 hogs, against 265,000 the previous week, and 140,500 a year ago. Armour packed 64,000; Anglo-American, 30,800; Boyd & Lunham, 12,000; Chicago, 21,000; Continental, 16,400; Hammond, 8,000; International, 22,000; Lipton, 13,000; Morris, 15,000; Swift, 40,000; Viles & Robbins, 23,000, and city butchers, 10,000.

Chicago Provision Market.

Provisions are a little more than holding their own. Hog receipts are the heaviest for December on record. There is a falling off in the cash demand, which is usual for the Christmas holidays. There has been outside buying of futures sufficient to take care of prices in spite of the enormous manufacture and the selling of product by packers incident to it. Stocks of course are accumulating. It is figured by Chapin that provision stocks increased during the first half of December about 10,000 barrels of pork, about 12,000 tierses of lard and about 10,000,000 lbs. of ribs, which are not excessive increases, in view of the enormous packing. The increase for the entire month, with hog receipts not showing much change, will be almost double this. Indeed, it is expected that hog receipts will keep large, at least through January. Sentiment among speculators is bullish, and this applies to wheat and corn as well as provisions. The trader's theories as to the future are in most instances based upon his faith in the Chicago speculative market participating in that activity which began in Wall street and has become intense here, and which has spread to a great many of the other departments of business, including railroading, manufacturing and distributing. As mentioned in our report a couple of weeks since, it is hardly probable that the present business stir, resulting from the vast and incessant excess of exports over imports and from the vast and increased movement of money from other parts of the world to this part, is too general and broad not to benefit every class, including provisions. Prices are still low enough to make a good demand, and hogs abroad are still scarce and relatively high. There has been of late years a revolution in the character of the provision consumption. Hams are not purchased in these days because "they keep" or as a cheap substitute for fresh meats, but from choice. Bacon is as much a dainty as porterhouse. This is the public opinion, and the public rules the market. Though there is such a decided bullish sentiment among the "talent," it is not expected that there will be very much advance while the hog rush is on. The experienced provision man predicts merely that purchases made now will begin to show good profits before February is over.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have ordered the Exchange closed at the close of business yesterday (Friday) until Tuesday morning.

HARTOG & FABEL, ROTTERDAM. HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

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OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

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in a plant are **LIKE VEINS IN A HUMAN BODY** transmitting power, motion, life. Both must be kept in order.

A belt with **CLING-SURFACE** requires hardly any attention, assures absolutely NO slipping, and **increased** power with belts **slack** and soft. Your old oily belts can be given the life of new ones. We will tell you how, **Free of Cost.**

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RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.32½	9.40	9.32½	9.40
May	9.62½	9.67½	9.60	9.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.10	5.12½	5.07½	5.12½
May	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.62½	4.65	4.62½	4.65
May	4.80	4.85	4.77½	4.82½

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December	8.10	8.15	8.07½	8.07½
January	9.45	9.45	9.37½	9.40
May	9.72½	9.75	9.65	9.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December				5.07½
January	5.12½	5.15	5.10	5.12½
May	5.37½	5.37½	5.32½	5.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December				4.55
January	4.65	4.67½	4.62½	4.62½
May	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.80

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.32½	9.40	9.32½	9.37½
May	9.67½	9.67½	9.62½	9.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.10	5.12½	5.07½	5.07½
May	5.32½	5.35	5.30	5.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.62½	4.65	4.62½	4.62½
May	4.80	4.82½	4.77½	4.80

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December	9.35	9.42½	9.35	9.42½
January	9.62½	9.75	9.62½	9.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December				5.02½
January	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.30	5.35	5.27½	5.35
December				4.51½
January	4.62½	4.67½	4.62½	4.67½
May	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.17½
May	5.40	5.45	5.37½	5.42½

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.22½	5.27½	5.20	5.27½
May	5.45	5.52½	5.42½	5.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	4.75	5.85	4.72½	4.85
May	4.92½	5.07½	4.70	5.05
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	9.57½	9.90	9.57½	9.85
May	9.95	10.25	9.92½	10.20

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

The St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange is considering the proposition to raise the membership fee from \$100 to \$500.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange at its meeting last week decided to join the National Live Stock Association of Denver.

Hog packing at Chicago since Nov. 1 aggregates 1,563,000 head, against 1,165,000 a year ago, a gain this season of 398,000 head, over 33 per cent.

There will be a meeting on Dec. 30, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the office of the manager of the Union Stock Yards, Denver, for the purpose of considering the organization of a live stock exchange.

Viles & Robbins had their banner week, which closed on Saturday; they received for the week, 326 carloads of hogs direct from the country, and could have had more if there had been room to yard them.

The 261,670 hogs received at the Chicago Stockyards last week averaged 240 lbs. Average the previous week, 241 lbs.; a month ago, 233 lbs.; two months ago, 326 lbs.; three months ago, 249 lbs.; a year ago 242 lbs.; two years ago, 256 lbs., and three years ago, 239 lbs.

The secretary of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange makes the following announcement: "Notice is hereby given that inasmuch as Christmas falls this year on Sunday, no business day will be set apart for its observance, but that all live stock arriving at Chicago Union Stockyards Monday, Dec. 26, 1898, will be cared for and sold the same as on any other day."

"By order of the Board of Directors,

"C. W. BAKER, Secretary."

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Board of Trade directors have decided to make the annual dues for 1899 the same as the current year—\$60—payable in two installments of \$30 each.

Provision packages continue to advance, lard tierces on Wednesday \$1.55@1.60 and pork barrels \$1.20: This advance of 70 cents in the lard tierce and 40 cents in the pork barrel is not a light matter to the manufacturer. It is more than half the advance in market price of the pork and lard, and, in fact, the package has advanced as much as the product it holds.

Board of Trade politics are as quiet now as they were active three weeks ago. As the election approaches the interest seems to lessen rather than heighten. That possibly is because every one assumes that the heads of the tickets are practically settled upon—Vice-President R. S. Lyon for the regular and James H. Milne for the opposition.

Charles W. Lennon, who has been with Armour & Company for twenty years or more, has been ordered to Omaha. He will there assume the duties of the buying of hogs for the Armour house. For nearly fifteen years he has bought in one of the divisions in this market, and exclusively in the Rock Island section since the new pens were built.

Estimates on stocks of provisions Jan. 1 are for an increase in pork of 12,000 bbls., and increase in ribs of 10,000,000 lbs., and an increase in lard of 17,000 tcs. for the month.

President Carter and some of the other Board of Trade delegates to the National Board of Trade Convention at Washington have returned. They seem to despair of any revision of the stamp tax law by the present Congress.

Aid for Chicago Stockyards.

Congressman Lorimer has secured an increase of \$50,000 in the agricultural appropriation of Congress, which will make possible a considerable increase in the number of inspectors employed at the Chicago stockyards.

Of the entire \$300,000 appropriated for the support of the bureau of animal industry more than two-thirds is expended in Chicago and Kansas City.

Chicago Packing and Provision Co.

The annual report of the Chicago Packing and Provision Co. received recently from the English directors shows that the profits for the year ending October 31 were £7,450 (\$37,250). This amount is over and above the bond interest looked after by the American company. To the profits of the past year is added a balance of £13,050 (\$65,250) brought forward from the previous year, making a total of £20,590 (\$102,750). From this is deducted £20,000 (\$100,000) in dividends on the preferred shares to October 31 and two per cent. on the common for the half year ending April 30. The annual meeting was held December 12.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

The October figures of the Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics show a marked increase in the exports from this country to Cuba in nearly all lines of trade, comparing October, 1898, with October, 1897.

In cottonseed oil, the exports in October of this year amounted in value to \$4,468, while a year before it amounted to but \$2,790. There was a marked falling off, however, in corn and provisions. In October, 1897, the value of the corn exported was \$85,406; in October, 1898, \$6,314. In provisions the value exported in October, 1897, was \$262,465; in October, 1898, \$151,469.

DANISH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Vice and Deputy Consul Blom, writing from Copenhagen under date of November 30, 1898, says:

"The Danish merchants have for some years petitioned the Government for a special department of commerce, but without success. It appears, however, that the Government is now willing to grant the request, as the Minister of the Interior yesterday introduced a bill to that effect into the Danish Diet, and it is likely to become a law."

THE DUTY ON SALT.

The Treasury Department has informed the Collector of Customs at Apalachicola, Fla., that under paragraph 284 of the act of July 24, 1897, imported salt in sacks is subject to duty at the rate of 12 cents per 100 lb, exclusive of the weight of sacks.

* Swift and Company, South Omaha, during the past two weeks have sent seven cars of dry salt meats to Hamburg, Germany. Among the other foreign orders received by this firm was that of 50,000 lb of lard for Penang, China. South Omaha meats are also extensively used in Alaska. The products of the American packinghouse industry find their way indeed into every civilized part of the globe.

USE
PURE SUGAR
LOAF SYRUP.

The best known syrup for curing. This syrup has been continually used by the best curers of all kinds of meats for over thirty years.

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REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY SAILINGS
BETWEEN
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THIS IS THE ONLY LINE of Steamers taking
FREIGHT from this country to the
island of Porto Rico.
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is the best & cheapest thing
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SMOKED & PLAIN MEAT
Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease
Proof. Made in White, Colored
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nesses. Send for samples and
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Chicago Office, Masonic Temple, St. Louis
Office, 216 Market St., New York Office,
105 Hudson St., Boston Office, 77 Bedford
Street.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Mr. August Reiser, of Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, was on Change this week.

Two Produce Exchange memberships were sold by auction at \$150 and \$155.

The Produce Exchange voted to adjourn over to-day (Saturday) and will not open for business until Tuesday morning. The Chicago Board of Trade will also be closed from Friday night to Tuesday morning.

Proposed for membership: Goswin H. Bond (Oelrichs & Co., steamship agents), by Charles Klupfel, and Thomas Henry Toomey (Manhattan Importing and Exporting Co., flour and grain), by William A. Burns.

Visitors at the Exchange: E. L. Southworth, Toledo; Douglas Diehl, Columbus, O.; M. J. Forbes, Duluth, Minn.; Fred Warren, Boston; A. L. Reiser, George L. McCurdy, George C. Bailey, C. H. Fowler, E. F. Leland and J. L. Norton, Chicago.

W. F. Burrows, secretary of Messrs. Libby, McNeill & Libby, the well-known Chicago packers was a visitor on the Produce Exchange in New York on Thursday of last week. While in the East he went to Philadelphia and opened an office at 120 Market street in that city for his firm.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 23—3:30 p.m.—Beef—Dull; extra India mess 65s.; prime mess 60s. Pork—Dull; prime mess fine Western 50s.; prime mess medium Western 47s. 6d. Hams—short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 33s. Bacon—Dull, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 29s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs., 32s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lbs., 27s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs., 27 s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., 28s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 22s. Lard—Prime Western firm, 27s 3d. Cheese—firm; American finest white and colored 49s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 20s. 9d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined steady, 15s.

Richest Stock-Owner Dead.

Hon. James Tyson, M. L. C., of Australia, the richest stock owner in the world and a Scotch bachelor, is dead.

THE PROPOSED EXCLUSION BY GERMANY OF AMERICAN SAUSAGES.**Important Latest News.**

Special cables from Berlin to "The National Provisioner" signify the excitement prevailing in German official and private circles in consequence of the apparently determined action of the American Government and Congress for the protection of the exportation of American products. It is expected that the German Reichstag after the holiday vacation will take up the new law about the inspection of meat. The semi-official organ of the German foreign office, The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, finds it necessary to emphasize that the new law does not intend in any way to prevent importations from other countries, but that its sole purpose is to establish one uniform system of inspection all over the Empire in place of the varied rulings and laws governing in different sections. The semi-official organ added, apparently on its own responsibility, that it was but an internal affair of the German Empire and did not concern foreigners at all. The German Government rebuked this last remark and took pains on December 22 to declare that the Norddeutsche had misunderstood the Government, which does not propose to harm but rather to promote foreign importations by abolishing all especial inspections and tribulations.

It is worthy of note that a petition with not less than 230,241 signatures under the lead of the National German Butchers' Association has been submitted to the German Parliament praying for the abolition of all prohibitory measures against the importation of meat from foreign countries.

While this is going on in Germany, the House of Representatives in Congress has, on December 21, taken an important step in adopting a new statutory law authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to examine all the goods imported from countries in reference to adulteration or to their possible injurious effects on the health of the consumer. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to open all cases or bundles with such imported merchandise and to turn them over to the Secretary of Agriculture for examination and if at such examination by the Secretary of Agriculture, it should be found that such goods are adulterated or injurious to health the secretary of the treasury will be empowered to withhold such goods from delivery. An interesting debate preceded the adoption of this measure, and it was especially significant that the leader of the Republican party in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dingley, referred to the necessity of being careful with all such measures of retaliation.

tion to frame them in such a way and to adopt such provisos that they could be approved by every just man. The new bill will of course have to be passed by the Senate and approved by the President before it becomes a law, but it was unquestionably the first decided step in the direction of retaliation and demonstrated the determination of the American people.

Mr. Max Epstein's Views.

Mr. Max Epstein, of the German American Provision Co., of Chicago, returned from Germany to this country Saturday last on the historic liner St. Paul. Mr. Epstein has been in Germany for some time as the representative of his firm and in a semi-official capacity looking after the interests of the American meat trade there. He was naturally especially interested in the bill reported to be prepared for the German Reichstag which is alleged to have for its object the prohibition of American sausages.

Mr. Epstein on Monday last went to Washington and there drew up a joint resolution, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Mason of Illinois, directing the committee on agriculture to inquire into certain legislation pending before the German Reichstag calculated to prohibit the importation into Germany of American sausages and other meat products, and directing the committee should the legislation become law, to report immediately a bill to require the inspection of sugars, meats, wines and other food products which are imported into this country from Germany.

So forceful and conclusive were Mr. Epstein's arguments for the immediate consideration of this subject by the United States Senate that the matter was settled in twenty minutes, and at one o'clock p.m. Mr. Epstein was on a train speeding back to New York.

The Anglo-American Provision Co., Armour & Co., Swift and Company, Nelson Morris & Co., Viles & Robbins, International Packing Co., T. J. Lipton Co., and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the other Chicago packers, who with the German American Provision Co., were the signers to the petition calling the attention of Senators Mason and Cullum, of Illinois, to the proposed prohibition and the necessity of taking speedy action, intrusted their joint interests to Mr. Epstein, who, fresh from the scene of battle, was so well equipped to act in the matter.

Mr. Epstein was seen Tuesday by a "National Provisioner" representative at the New York offices of the German American Provision Co., 342 Washington street, and talked most interestingly on this question, which is so vital to the business of the American packers.

In speaking of Dr. Stiles, of the U. S. De-

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WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

your nose and out comes a scent.

Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

When you drop a dollar in the slot

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partment of Agriculture, the scientific attache of the American Embassy in Berlin, who, it was stated, approved the bill excluding American sausages from Germany. Mr. Epstein gave this journal the positive assurance that Dr. Stiles had been misquoted by those journals who attributed such views to him, thus confirming our editorial remarks of Dec. 3, that Dr. Stiles had not made the statements attributed to him. Dr. Stiles' duty is to look after the condition of American meats exported to Germany and to report upon them if found in a diseased condition, which happens so infrequently that a large reward offered by a society of German importers for a single case of American pork infected with trichinae stands unclaimed because that single case never could be detected.

Mr. Epstein pointed out to the American Embassy in Berlin the fact that since 1891 the German sausage manufacturing industry had increased, and with this proposed prohibition of the American product it could increase little if any, because the German manufacturers haven't enough hogs. They are of necessity dependent upon their imports. It is simply prejudice against American products which is influencing the German government. It is not a case of protection to a home industry, hence the position of the German government must be construed as an unfriendly act against the American nation.

It is believed among some officials in Germany that the American people are willing to see their export sausage trade in Germany sacrificed, provided other American meats would be favored. This is not the American position at all. The American packers and the American people desire a market in Germany for all American meats without discrimination. We make this statement in justice to those intelligent Germans who have been misguided in what they truthfully believed was the position of the American people in this matter.

Mr. Epstein left New York for Chicago on Thursday. He had a rough trip over the ocean, but is looking happy and healthful. He has every reason to be proud of what he has accomplished in fostering the interests of the great American packing and provision trades.

The agricultural appropriation bill reported Monday contains a retaliatory clause authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect imported articles dangerous to health, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exclude such articles. The restriction is designed to apply to a large number of articles imported from foreign countries. The clause is as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles, for inspection and analysis, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery of any goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed, and found to be adulterated or otherwise dangerous to health."

Inspection of Meat in Germany.

In regard to the inspection of meat in Germany and the present agitation there against American products which has led up to the measure now being framed by the German government for presentation to the

Reichstag, Consul Talbot J. Albert, of Brunswick, under date of Nov. 25, 1898, writes as follows:

"The subject of official inspection, in its relation to so great an industry as that of slaughtering cattle and preparing meat for export, is one of exceptional importance. Much complaint is said to have arisen in the United States concerning the vexatious regulations in Germany, hindering the import of meat from America. Anything which would contribute to the removal of these hindrances can only be for the benefit of both nations, in taking away unpleasant causes of irritation. There is no question that the agricultural interests of Germany, called the 'Land wirtschaft,' are as active in trying to preserve their home market as the farmers and cattle dealers of other countries are anxious to share it. Under the benevolent plea of protecting the public health, no doubt much labor is given to discover defects in meat which is perfectly wholesome. It is claimed in Germany that the system of inspection of meat adopted by the United States cannot be relied on; that while there is a national inspection law, the manner in which it is carried out is not satisfactory. Correct knowledge here of the scope and features of the law is wanting. Complete ignorance seems to prevail as to the new system of microscopic inspection introduced in the United States. It is said that at some places in Germany, meat is brought into the country which has not been inspected, and a new inspection law is to be proposed at the next meeting of the Reichstag, or imperial parliament, which takes place at the end of this month or the beginning of December; and that this new law will apply to the whole of Germany, and will prevent the introduction of meat which has not been inspected. The Brunswick Anzeiger, the official organ of the Duty, in its issue of Nov. 21 last, has an editorial on the features of this new legislation, and at the same time severely criticizes the methods of inspection in the United States. The article is as follows:

"The United States may be convinced, should the proposed law subject the American imported meat products to more stringent inspection than hitherto, that the latter would be no severer than the one applied to domestic meat products. American imports are already subject to examination at the port of entry. Under the universal provisions of the new law, the investigation will occur at all places of entry; hitherto, American meat products could cross the German boundaries at certain places uninspected. If the United States should cause an inspection law to be adopted for meat products destined for export, it should arrange it in such a way that it would be impossible for German officials anywhere to find goods injurious to public health. Germany has hitherto regarded the American meat inspection as a federal arrangement, although Congress certainly has no authority to issue a national inspection law. In fact, the stamp which the imported American meat products bear does not prove that the latter have been subjected by the Government to a police health inspection; it is only a label while the Government official sticks on, after the exporting slaughterhouse owner has given him the assurance that the goods have been inspected. The Americans have many reasons to avoid an inspection of their meat destined for export. Nevertheless, they do not cease to dispute our right to inspect their goods as carefully as we do our own."

"The lack of knowledge of our institutions and laws displayed by this article in an official organ is surprising. The editor is ignorant that under the power granted by the Constitution of the United States to regulate commerce, Congress has the authority to pass an inspection law applicable to commerce between the several States and with foreign nations; that in pursuance of this power the inspection law of March 3, 1891, was passed, and the Bureau of Animal Industry established under the direction of the Department of Agriculture; that the strictest system of in-

spection is observed by the officials of this bureau. Not only are the cattle inspected before slaughtering, but their carcasses undergo a microscopic examination afterwards with the instruments and appliances of the most approved kind. The inspection which he criticizes is a national inspection, relates directly to meat intended for export, and has nothing to do with local police regulations for health, which are under the supervision of the different States. The same erroneous impression as to the character of the inspection law of the United States doubtless exists elsewhere in Germany and on the Continent, and as the commercial representative of the Government I have deemed it my duty to call attention to it. The rules of inspection at Brunswick are most stringent. Every package of meat, domestic or foreign, which comes into the city undergoes an official inspection at the slaughterhouses. No attention whatever is paid to the marks, brands or stamps on a package of meat, and it is somewhat mortifying to consular pride to have the certificate of the official inspection by the Government treated with absolute indifference."

DR. WHIPPLE'S INVENTION.

It is now said that it is possible to hear heat and cold, or to determine the temperature by sound, by means of the new electrical instrument invented by Dr. George C. Whipple, of New York. The instrument is like an ordinary electric battery box. From one side of the box extends a very long insulated wire, carrying a small coil of bare wire on the end of it. From the other side of the box extend wires which hold a telephone receiver. The latter is to be held to the ear, so that the temperature into which the bare coil is thrust may be heard.

The instrument is now being used in cold storage warehouses to ascertain the temperature of the various rooms without opening them. In the old days of cold storage work it was necessary to keep the refrigerating plant operating under high pressure all the time because it was not possible to tell the temperature of any individual room without opening it, and it was not always advisable to do that. So to make sure all of the rooms were kept as cold as possible.

Now, however, each individual room in the warehouse has in it one of these new electric thermometers. Several times a day an official goes to a series of push buttons upon the office wall and throws into circuit one after another the thermometers in the various rooms of the warehouse. By placing the telephone to his ear and manipulating the dial he is able acutely to determine the temperature of every room in the building.

It is said that the new electric testing apparatus will be invaluable where increase of heat or cold must be known at once.

* Railroads must stand all damages resulting to shipments from delay caused by a strike, according to a decision rendered by the Court of Appeals of Kansas in a suit brought by J. B. Shelby against the Santa Fe. Shelby started a trainload of cattle to Kansas City from Lexington in 1894. The cattle had been accepted for shipment by the road's agent when the A. R. U. strike broke out. The consequent delay in shipment caused the cattle to decrease in value and added a considerable expense to feeding. Shelby sued the road and was given damages. An appeal was taken by the Santa Fe, but the Court of Appeals affirms the decision of the lower court.

W. J. Bernard has bought the Pacific Soap and Chemical Co.'s plant in East Tacoma, Wash., and will operate it under the firm name of W. J. Bernard & Co. This is said to be the most complete soap plant in the Northwest. Mr. Bernard says he will probably buy his grease stock from the Pacific Meat Co.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* An abattoir has been established at Fayetteville, Ky., by Parks Bros.

* Harry Young will probably be president and manager of a \$100,000 stock company which will be organized at Knoxville, Tenn., to erect a large packinghouse.

* The Deerfoot Farm pork department, at Westborough, Mass., is doing a flourishing business, having a total output of 15,000 pounds of sausage per week.

* The shipments of butter from the State of Iowa for the year 1898 were 92,200,211 pounds, against 99,547,684 pounds in 1897, being a net decrease of 7,248,473 pounds.

* George T. Thackarn, superintendent of the Charles Roesch & Sons meat business, at 834-838 North Second street, Philadelphia, will soon begin to put up an addition and install improvements to the extent of \$10,000.

* The Blomer & Michael Company, of Quincy, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$110,000. Its business will be slaughtering and packing. The corporators are—Henry Blomer, Joseph H. Michael and John G. Blomer.

* At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sioux City Stockyards Company, Michael Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Company, was elected a director to succeed Senator William Reynolds, of Marblehead, Mass.

* The Arkansas Swine Breeders' Association have organized, and has for its object the breeding and improvement of domestic swine for market purposes. W. R. Duly is the president, G. W. Yancy and G. W. Scruggs vice-presidents and W. H. McHenry secretary and treasurer.

* An immense packinghouse will soon be organized in Knoxville, Tenn. The company will be capitalized at \$100,000. Harry Young, lately with the East Tennessee Packing Company, of Knoxville, is organizing the new company. He will likely be president and general manager.

* At the annual meeting of the Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association, held at Louisville, the following officers were elected: A. J. Churchill, president; Caldwell Norton, vice-president; M. W. Neal, secretary and treasurer; executive committee—J. O. Hibbs, R. H. Huggins, Frank X. Rapier.

* Two packinghouses, Hammond, Standish & Co., and Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich., are each daily converting about 1,000 hogs into provisions. A large part of their product is consumed in the United States. Much of it is exported. This is all sent in the form of lard and bulk pork to the British Isles and Germany.

* It is a mistake to suppose that all the butter shipped from Denmark is the product of that country, says an exchange, for it is officially stated that of the 128,000,000 lb exported in 1898 in casks, 26,000,000 were landed from other countries, and reshipped, about 19,000,000 lb of which were of Swedish and 3,000,000 lb of Finnish origin.

* The dairymen of Portland, Ore., complain that vast quantities of Eastern tub butter are brought into that State, made over into rolls, put up into boxes, and sold as the genuine State creamery article. It is said by those suffering financial loss from this unfair dealing that Eastern tub butter should be sold as such, and they propose to see that it is done.

* D. D. Fraze, general manager of the Cudahy Packing Company, says that in Sioux City the remodeling of the old Sioux City Dressed Beef and Canning Company's beef house into a cold storage house is taking place, while General Master of Construction Parks is erecting new buildings in South Omaha to replace those which were burned down last September.

* Hon. John W. Springer, president of the

National Live Stock Association, says of the coming convention in Denver on Jan. 24, 25, 26 and 27 next: "The convention will probably be the most important business meeting of stockmen ever held in the history of the country. The matters to be discussed will be of national importance to the live stock industry, and as the association now practically represents every branch of the industry, its voice will be heeded by all legislative bodies in the country as the unanimous voice of the stockmen of the country."

* The Chicago Tribune sums it up this way. The men who compose the National Live Stock Exchange are men who daily buy and sell and handle cattle, hogs and sheep at the leading live stock markets of the United States for slaughter, export and manufacture made in the matter of the relation health to into food products, and the property which passes through their hands is said to exceed annually one thousand million of dollars in value. These products penetrate the most remote regions of the earth, and the combined live stock and meat packing industries constitute a vast network of internal and foreign commerce.

* The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Stockyards Company was held at the offices of the company at Omaha. After hearing the reports of the officers the stockholders took up the question of electing directors with the following result: P. A. Valentine, W. A. Paxton, John A. Creighton, B. F. Smith, John A. McShane, A. C. Foster, C. F. Manderson, F. H. Davis and J. H. Pratt. Immediately after the meeting of the stockholders a meeting of the directors was called. The officers elected were: W. A. Paxton, president; P. A. Valentine, vice-president; W. J. C. Kenyon, general manager; J. C. Sharp, secretary and treasurer; James I. Paxton, general superintendent.

* The importation of Mexican cattle into the United States has reached a low ebb. The falling off is not due to any decrease in the demand for Mexican cattle, for feeders are scouring that country for stock, but it seems the supply is running short. The total number of cattle imported into the United States during the month of November was 2,186 head. Of this number 1,823 came into Texas, 1,525 by the way of Eagle Pass

and only 297 through El Paso. Among the shipments were 1,369 steers and 450 cows. The largest number of cattle brought into the United States this year was in April, when 37,718 head were received, and the largest month was April last year, when the importation reached 73,479 head. Thus far this year the imports have reached 120,888 head. For the same time last year 249,777 head crossed the border.

Mutton of Argentine.

We extract the following data from a very interesting letter on the "Mutton of Argentina," by Frank G. Carpenter, to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle:

The total number of sheep in the Argentine is now 105,000,000, more than twice that of the United States. The sheep are in the hands of comparatively few men, some of whom own as many as a million each. The usual size of a flock of sheep numbers from 1,200 to 2,000. The sheep are never fed. They live out of doors from one year's end to the other, maintaining themselves by grazing. It is only lately that raising sheep for mutton has been done by the Argentines. Their profits formerly have been from the wool, hides and tallow. It is estimated that the republic raises one and one-half billion pounds more meat every year than she can consume. This great surplus has brought about the establishing of great meat factories from which meat extracts and frozen mutton are turned out for export. The chief branch of the industry now is in frozen mutton. It is stated that the largest factory in the world for this product is situated right here in Buenos Ayres. In 1883 only \$11,000 worth of frozen sheep carcasses were sent across the ocean. In nine months of last year the sales amounted to \$1,500,000, and the number of frozen wethers shipped to two and one-half millions. At present about 200,000 sheep are exported each month.

The factory which the writer visited was killing and freezing about 3,000 sheep daily. It is known as the Sansinena factory. It is at Barracas (part of Buenos Ayres), at the south end of the city near the wharves, thus giving excellent shipping facilities. This factory was one of the first to be established and it is said more than \$4,000,000 gold have been spent upon it. Its slaughterhouse has more than an acre of floor space. The hides and by-products go into the same forms and into the same commercial channels as do those of the United States and other countries.

In addition to the meat which is frozen steadily increasing its shipments of live stock.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to
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in the Manufacture of Soaps.

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B. B. QUINN, Cleveland, Ohio.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The stock reports for the past week, with comparisons, follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	36,317	99,079	11,914
Same week, 1897	31,999	72,357	16,978
Same week, 1896	37,164	78,278	15,159
Same week, 1895	30,734	53,309	9,757
Chicago	38,500	260,100	61,900
Omaha	10,600	80,500	9,900
St. Louis	16,700	55,900	2,500
Kansas City	36,300	99,100	11,900

Total	102,100	495,600	88,500
Previous week	117,100	475,400	102,800
Same week, 1897	97,200	298,300	102,700
Same week, 1896	117,000	338,300	98,100

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Packing Co.	3,570	35,660	4,538
Swift & Co.	5,514	24,830	2,983
S. & S. Co.	4,585	3,676	977
J. Dold Pkg. Co.	887	7,522	290
Fowler, Son & Co.	102	20,208	
Butchers	476	658	166

Past week	15,135	92,549	8,954
Previous week	19,625	90,597	10,114
Same week, 1897	17,319	62,196	8,446

CATTLE.—The past week was a good one for holders of holiday cattle; choice, prime animals wanted and not enough to supply the demand. Some good cattle of 1,525 lbs average sold at \$5.10 towards the close of the week, but Tuesday of last week was the banner day for the entire week, when \$5.40 was paid for well finished cattle. The supply was not equal to the demand, so that only 45 cars went to the seaboard, when previous week 65 cars were shipped, and the corresponding week one year ago as high as 116 cars. Choice, fat, handy-weight heifers were in demand, some 817 lbs average going as high as \$4.35. Native cows, well finished, in good demand, some 1,066 lbs average going as high as \$3.75. Bulls were scarce, some light ones 930 lbs average selling at \$3.70, while some of 840 lbs average sold as high as \$3.50. However, the bulk of the bulls went at about \$3. It was a hard week for common and medium fleshed animals, and taking the entire week as a whole, there was fully a loss of 25c. per 100 lb on such cattle. Range cattle were only in fair supply, and also suffered a decline unless they were well finished. A bunch of 134 of 1,124 lbs average sold at \$3.85. Some Western steers of 1,186 lbs average sold at \$4.42. Western cows, 571 lbs average, \$2.70. Western heifers, 646 lbs average, sold at \$3.50; some choice animals, but some of 902 lbs average sold at \$3. Western bulls, 1,100 lbs average sold at \$2.70. The supply of straight Texas cattle rather small; a bunch of 1,143 lbs average sold as high as \$4.10. The favorite prices, however, ranged from \$3.50@3.80. A bunch of 218, or 1,020 lbs average, sold at \$3.65. A bunch of 240, of 955 lbs average, sold at \$3.60. Some cows, 800 lbs average, sold at \$2.60. And some bulls, 1,257 lbs average, at \$3.25. Canning cattle were in

good demand. It was a bad week for stockers and feeders; the market was very dull. Some choice black polled yearlings went out at a good price to be fattened for next year's Christmas cattle. To show the fortunes of shippers, sometime ago some heifers went out at \$5 per 100 lbs. They were returned for some reason this week, and the highest price the party could obtain was \$3.50. At this rate there is not much encouragement for cattle. During the week 11,095 stockers and feeders were shipped back to the country, or 303 cars, against 345 cars for preceding week, against 350 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The present week opened with a small supply of cattle. The receipts on Monday, 4,167; on Tuesday, 5,811, and on Wednesday, 4,510. The supply being so small had a good effect on prices, and fully from 10@15c. were added on any well finished animal. Quite a number of well finished cattle of about 1,380 lbs average sold at \$5.10. A bunch of 120 of 1,330 lbs average sold at \$5.10. Some fancy heifers, 1,125 lbs average, sold as high as \$4.50. Some 1,310 lbs average cows sold at \$3.70. Bulls are again scarce; some 1,410 lbs average sold at \$3.50, and very few bulls selling under the \$3 mark. The Texas rangers were only in small supply; a bunch of 1,423 lbs average, fairly finished, sold at \$4.15. Western steers, well finished, in good demand; some 1,423 lbs average as high as \$4.90. Quite a number of them changed hands at \$4.50, and a bunch of 113 of 1,288 lbs average sold at \$4.55. Western cows, 1,190 lbs average, sold as high as \$3.25. Quite a number of them changed hands at \$2.80. Some Western bulls, 1,210 lbs average, sold at \$2.75. The straight Texas run of cattle rather limited this week. Some well finished meat cattle put on the market at \$4.50; as there were no purchasers, they were withdrawn. A bunch of 112 of 1,184 lbs average sold at \$4.35. Some 1,135 lbs average sold at \$4. A bunch of 165 of 1,017 lbs average sold at \$3.90. A bunch of cows, 681 lbs average, sold at \$2.70. If the small receipts continue there is no doubt but that the present prices will be maintained, but should the latter part of the week develop more strength in receipts, then prices will be most assuredly lower. Stockers and feeders even felt the upper movement to a 10c higher valuation, but the poorer grades are still neglected—have to be sold at low prices. The outside purchasers of cattle last week were: Hammond, 778 head; Cudahy, 526; Schwarzbach, 625; Ackerman, 458; Nelson Morris, 316; Armour, 238; Balling, 166; Hall, 312; Michael, 121; Kraus 145.

HOGS.—The hog market on last Thursday

closed with a few tops selling at \$3.42½; the bulk at \$3.20@3.30. Pigs ranging \$3@3.15. On Friday the tops stood \$3.37½, with the bulk the same as day before. On Saturday there was a slightly better feeling on the market and for some few top heavy hogs the price of \$3.45 was paid; the bulk going at \$3.25@3.32½. Light hogs, however, were lower. Tuesday was the banner day for the week in prices, when tops stood \$3.50, with the bulk \$3.30@3.42½. Last week some 8,273 head of hogs were shipped by outside purchasers. Omaha now continues to be a steady purchaser on out market for light hogs. Last week 45 cars were purchased here for Omaha. The other outside shippers were Morris & Butts, who forwarded some 10 cars to the City of Mexico, and one car to Monterey, Mexico; and a car went to Chicago. This week Monday opened with receipts of 11,600 hogs, but the quality was not good—too many Southerners; the tops, however, stood at \$3.40, with the bulk at \$3.25@3.35. Choice pigs going at \$3@3.10. On Tuesday receipts were 16,985 hogs, and a slightly lower feeling on the market, the few tops selling at \$3.37½, with the bulk still at \$3.25@3.35, with the best pigs about 5c lower. On Wednesday the receipts were 14,370, and the feeling in the market was somewhat better; a few top heavy hogs sold at \$4.42½, with the bulk from \$3.25@3.37½. There are entirely too many common and light hogs now coming forward, the farmers being of the idea that it is better to hold their corn than feed to hogs. The packers, however, are strong buyers and generally take all in sight.

SHEEPSKINS—Christmas lambs and prime muttons in demand. Stockers and feeders were slow sale, with many deputations as to values. On the whole, past week stood fairly well to valuations. A bunch of 56 lambs, 82 lbs, at \$5.50, topped the market. Some of 90 lbs average, at \$5.35. Some Western lambs of 79 lbs average at \$5.20, and a bunch of 220 Colorado lambs, 74 lbs average, \$5.15. Some muttons sold readily at \$4. A bunch of 237 head Western wethers, 94 lbs average, at \$4. This week small arrivals so far: prices fairly steady. Monday receipts 2,020 head. Tuesday 1,510 head. Wednesday 1,070 head. A bunch of 477 prime Colorado wethers, 100 lbs average, at \$4. Bunch 541 lambs, 75 lbs average, sold at \$5.35, full price on market. Bunch of 450 New Mexican Texas yearlings of 70 lbs average at \$4.10. A bunch of mixed Texas, 511 head, 76 lbs average, sold at \$3.65. Stockers and feeders are still slow—no snap to trade—and if larger arrivals chances for lower values.

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December 24, 1898.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market has been rather less active than it was last week. Most of the desirable offerings have been disposed of. Some hides are said to have been imported by Eastern tanners at prices lower than those which local packers would be willing to accept. It is claimed that between 1,500 and 2,000 hides were brought over and that "there are others" which can be had at the same figure. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, moved in moderate installments to the number of a few thousand at 11½c. The call is rather indifferent.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had some call at 10c. Some of the packers demand ¼c. advance. At 10c., however, there would probably be no difficulty in securing whatever a purchaser wanted.

COLORADO STEERS are rather an indifferent factor at 9½@9¾c. Some Novembers were sold for less money.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, in all weights, have sold at prices ranging from 9¾c. to 10½c. A good number one heavy hide is worth 10½@10¾c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are nominally worth 11c. Bids of 10½c. have been rejected. A lot of about 4,000 light (under 55 lb) Novembers brought 10c.

BRANDED COWS have sold in a small way at 9¾c., but 9½c. will buy any present offering.

NATIVE BULLS.—There are none available. They are nominally worth 9¾c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There seems to be a scarcity of stock and there is every indication of an early and better demand than at present. As yet there does not seem to have been any effort to boost prices. Inquiry has certainly been greatly stimulated and there is evidence that local tanners are shy on supplies.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, are hard to get. Receipts would be promptly absorbed at 9½c. and 9c. for ones and twos. A superior article would probably bring 9¾c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have sold in a limited way at 10½c. There is some bundle stock being held at ¼c. advance.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are not in active request at 8½c. flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are worth 9¾c. The demand at the price cannot be said to be active.

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HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
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RICHARD McCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

NATIVE BULLS are worth 8½@8¾c. There is only a moderate request.

CALFSKINS.—A good country skin is in excellent demand at 12½c. Calfskins are the strongest feature of the present market.

KIPS.—An ordinary selection is worth 11c. **DEACONS,** 52½@62½c.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES are fairly firm at \$3.35@\$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is stronger and has advanced on some varieties. The appended quotations will reflect its condition:

PACKER PELTS, 90c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 60@80c.

COUNTRY SHEARINGS, 25@40c.

PACKER LAMBS, 90c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The packers having so few hides to offer in the past week, that the sales were not numerous, probably about 7,500 at full prices. Branded cows, 9¾c.; light Texas, 10½c.; Colorados, 9.15; branded bulls, 7½c. less the usual Chicago freight. This week so far only few sales consummated, as the offerings are very small, and there are very few ears in the city fit for anything near prompt shipment. The slaughter was light last week, and so far this week it is lighter still, therefore there is a tendency to harden the packers in their prices, and when they have to offer they asking pretty stiffly. All native steers before December slaughter are held at 11½c.; Decembers, however, can yet be purchased at 11½c., though they are asking 11½c., but they are well aware that, more or less, there are some grubs in these hides, and as the grubbing privilege does not commence before the first of the year they know to sell clean of December hides is a very good thing under the circumstances. As usual, there was a general scramble among the tanners for the earliest hides that carried with them the grubbing privilege. The continuous wet weather through the entire West makes the present take off of hides not very desirable. Hides are longer haired: do not cure as fast, and are by far a heavier average than any of the summer hides. Under these circumstances the tanners are fighting the advance and only come to the market when they are forced to do so. There is quite an agitation now among the tanners in regard to the duty on hides. There is no doubt, to use a common expression, they will fight "tooth and nail" to accomplish this during the next session of Congress. The bitter view they take of it, and the influence they can use in the future elections, may, in a measure make the Rennblichian leaders halt and compromise the matter in some way before they will let the opposition party go into the political field with a cry that is bound to be popular among the laboring classes. In the meantime, however, more or less, the whole situation is in the hands of the packers and they generally know how to take care of themselves. To them the prospect is for very steady, if not stronger prices.

The packers at present are not slaughtering very heavily, so that they have no trouble in readily disposing of their offerings at good prices. In fact, a sale is recorded of all kinds, big, little and medium selling at a round price of 85 cents each. This present cold weather stimulates the wool manufac-

turers, as the demand for their goods was strong, and consequently they have better heart to purchase wool for future wants.

BOSTON.

The tanners don't seem unusually anxious to secure buffs at 9½@9¾c. New Englands are scarce and bring 9½c.

BUFFS, 9½@9¾c.

NEW ENGLANDS, 9½c.

CALFSKINS.—Light supply and well sustained prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Sales amounting to 12,000 dozens foreign and domestic were made to a Buffalo tanner.

PHILADELPHIA.

Traffic has braced up, the demand having been stimulated probably in sympathy with active outside conditions.

CITY STEERS, 11c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—A good call for fresh stock.

CALFSKINS in active request.

NEW YORK.

CITY SALTED HIDES—A majority of the salters are well sold up. Trade is comparatively active, considering the season. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, 11@11½c.

BUTT-BRANDS, 9½@10c.

SIDE-BRANDS, 8½@9c.

CITY COWS, 10@10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½@9¾c.

CALFSKINS (see page 35.)

HORSE HIDES, \$2 to \$3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SUMMARY.

Despite light trading and certain recent importations the market maintains its strength. Advances have been obtained on some varieties, but values have fallen back to the old basis. Such trading as there has been was of the instalment order. The report that several hundred light hides had been imported by Eastern tanners at a smaller price than the local packers would accept may be responsible in a measure for the fact that there is not such a demand from local tanners as their light supplies would naturally warrant. The country market has gained considerable tone, and every indication points to a decidedly brisk demand in the very early future. There is considerable stock contracted ahead and there may be some difficulty in effecting deliveries for some time to come. While prices are stationary, a general advance would not be regarded with any great surprise in the face of existing conditions. In Boston there isn't any especial demand for buffs. Philadelphia is well sold up, as is also New York, the majority of the salters having nothing to offer. Calfskins are strong all around and on an advancing basis.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11½c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10@10½c.; Colorado steers, 9@9½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½@10½c.; No. 1 native cows, 11c.; under 55 lb, 10½c.; branded cows, 9½c.; native bulls, 9½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½c.; No. 2, 9c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½c.; branded steers and cows, 8½c. flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½c.; native bulls, 8½@8¾c.; calfskins, 12½c. for No. 1; kips, 11c. for No. 1; deacons, 52½@62½c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, \$3.35@\$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, 90c.; country pelts, 60@80c.; country shearings, 25@40c.; packer lambs, 90c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9@9½c.; New England hides, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10c.; country cows, 9@9½c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11@11½c.; butt-branded steers, 9@10c.; side-branded steers, 8@9c.; city cows, 10@10½c.; native bulls, 9@9½c.; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@\$3.25.

HIDELETS.

The New Process Raw Hide Co., of Baldwinsville, N. Y., was recently burned out.

Cornelia B. Halsey, sister of Geo. A. Halsey, the Newark, N. J., tanner, recently gave \$9,000 to the Y. M. C. A.

Theodore W. Barnes, an old-time leather merchant of the Swamp, died on the 18th inst., at his home, 755 Madison avenue, New York.

Carroll S. Page, the "Calfskin King," of Hyde Park, Vt., has issued his annual calendar. In addition to being extremely practical it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The plant of the Chrome Patent Leather Co., on Avenue C, Newark, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th. Hides, skins and building destroyed at a loss of \$100,000; partially insured.

The projected meeting of tanners which was to have been held in Chicago on the 20th for the purpose of organizing for a combined effort to have the hide tariff repealed, has been postponed until a more propitious season.

Mr. A. E. Martin, the Spanish department manager of Harburger & Stack, dealers in hides and skins, located near the Brooklyn Bridge, New York, has been in Mexico on one of his periodical purchasing trips. Mr. Martin's house does about \$300,000 worth of business a year with that country; they receive the hides direct from Mexico and sell direct to the tanners.

Fertilizer Notes.

The new fertilizer manufactory which has been erected by L. Frank & Son, of Zanesville, Ohio, on the East pike, has been completed and all the machinery has arrived.

The plant of the Rasin Fertilizer Company, of Baltimore, Md., has been sold to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The price realized for the property was \$160,000. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has also acquired the Monumental Chemical Works, which adjoin the Rasin Company's plant in Anne Arundel County. By these acquisitions the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, which is capitalized at \$12,000,000, will operate twenty-seven plants in various parts of the country.

Hamilton, Ont., is to have a new stockyards company, and those interested in the project are Anderson Fowler, New York; T. H. Lawry, J. J. Scott, S. G. Treble, and T. H. Pratt, of Hamilton. The share capital will be \$50,000.

At a meeting of the Toronto City Council a letter from Mr. W. L. Symons, the architect of the new St. Lawrence Market, was submitted, in which it was stated that the total cost of the same would be \$150,000.

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NOTHING IN PORK PRODUCTS SO PERFECT!

**SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE, PREPARED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON,
ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.**

WRITE FOR PRICES.

43 and 44 City Market, Trenton, N. J.

COTTONSEED MEN AROUSED.

In regard to the contemplated action of the French Government to shut American cottonseed oil out of France by imposing practically prohibitory duties at the commercial toll gates, Col. Robert Gibson, the secretary and treasurer of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association says: "It is a very serious matter concerning cotton growers and cottonseed oil men."

As Col. Gibson had recently received a letter of warning, this official move was only another jolt. The following is a copy of the letter referred to:

"Trinity Cotton Oil Company, Dallas, Tex.: Robert Gibson, secretary Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, Tex.: Dear Sir—We beg to advise that we are just in receipt of a letter from Marseilles, France, in which our friends advise that the proposed duty on cottonseed oil by the French Government is 22 francs per 100 kilograms, gross weight, as against 6 francs per 100 kilograms now tariffed. This is the bill that is proposed for discussion by the chamber of deputies. Our friends write us that this bill is likely to come up for discussion about the second fortnight in January, after vacation.

"This contemplated increase of duty by the French Government is already having its effect, in this way: That the French importers of cottonseed oil do not like to put out their contracts for future shipment of oil without knowing what the tariff will be. "I write you this information, knowing the interest that you have always taken in any matters affecting the cottonseed crushers, and as this is a matter that you have handled before, we suggest that you take it in hand and do whatever you think is proper to get our government to see that the interests of the cottonseed industry are protected in any reciprocity arrangements with the French Government. Yours very truly,

"**TRINITY COTTON OIL CO.**"

He then, in view of the seriousness of the move to the cottonseed oil industry of this country, sought action from the government. He sounded the alarm in the following ominous letter:

"Dallas, Tex., Dec. 17.—Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary, Department of State, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—I hope you will pardon our again trespassing on your valuable time with our troubles. The threatened increase of import duties on cottonseed oil into France by that government of from (present duties) 6 francs per 100 kilos, to 22 francs per 100 kilos, is equal to an increase of 10 cents per gallon, which you will appreciate must prohibit such imports from this country. The enclosed letter on the Trinity Cotton Oil Company and clipping from the Dallas News of this date, will further explain the urgency of our case, and warrant our again appealing to you for interference in our behalf, notwithstanding your favor of the 1st instant informed us that you had by cable taken proper action in the matter with our Ambassador.

"As it will be several weeks before this bill will be considered by the chamber of deputies, we request that you take such further action as you deem best to combat such an unjust discrimination against one of our most important articles of manufacture and export.

"Appreciating your past favors in our behalf, we thank you in anticipation for your attention to this. Yours very truly,

"**ROBERT GIBSON,**

"I am not an alarmist," said Col. Gibson, "but if the French Government takes the action contemplated by the promoters of this bill now pending in the chamber of deputies, it will shut out our product entirely and deprive us of a vast amount of trade. Our Senators and Congressmen should lend their assistance to prevent, if possible, this discrimination against the products of our State."



THE FINEST AND BEST meat cure in the country. Every butcher and packer should have a good cure. The Bixler cure is the best; tells all about meats. Indorsed by the leading butchers and packers in the United States and Canada. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. P. BIXLER, Fremont, Ohio.

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Afford to be with-
out Our Book,**

**THE MANUFACTURE
OF GLUE
AND GELATINE.**

Including a List of the Manufacturers
of Glue and Gelatine in the
United States & Canada.

Price \$10 per Copy.

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NEW YORK: CHICAGO:
284-286 Pearl Street. Rialto Building.

What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.

"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check
on Bank of California of this city.
We have received the book and find
it very valuable. We think no glue-
maker should be without one.

Yours truly,
Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense.—Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

Cottonseed Oil.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

LESS ACTIVE, BUT STEADY MARKET.

There has been this week some loss of trade from the feeling of indifference over new operations usual as a year draws to a close. Then it must be recollect that there had been active conditions for a fortnight or more, through which accumulations of mills and other holders had been greatly reduced, and which has left very moderate offerings for the remainder of this month's delivery. Then again ocean freight room, which had been more abundant for a couple of weeks than previously for some time, is becoming again scarce, and shippers when they negotiate are hardly willing to consider offerings of the oil this side of Jan. 15; they claim that ocean tonnage for clearance until after the middle of next month has been well taken up on the great pressure of miscellaneous merchandise upon the accommodation which had been restrained through a considerable period previously through the scant offering of it. But the room that had been taken for the oil through December and January will land large quantities of it abroad from this along for some time, while it is probable that France particularly, which had been doing a little while since extensive buying through the increased duty agitation, will feel that it will have fairly satisfactory holdings for awhile and will hardly at once indulge in further extensive buying unless the duty question there assumes more importance. But while there is this quiet demand, the miscellaneous holding interest is in good position to be indifferent except at firm prices by reason of the recent extensive buying ahead which takes some portion of the current make as well as the accumulations. The fact that so large quantities of the oil have been sold through the month encourages the mills to active productions, and while at present there is not an especial excess of offerings for January deliveries, yet as that month wears on there is likely to be a further liberal supply for sale for the delivery. The expectations are that general export interests will by that time become lively again. The consumption upon the Continent is, from the best sources of information available, larger of the oil than last year. There is no question but that both in France and Germany that the make of compound lard is greater than ever before, and that while in the latter country other oils than the cottonseed are most freely used, yet that the cotton oil is more attractive there than formerly with its consumption increasing, while in France there is a larger use of the oil this especially by the soap trade. There have been engagements made in a general way for export of as much oil as last year up to the present time, although some portion of it will have a little later delivery to vessel than then by reason of the freight difficulty. Consignments of strictly prime oil, both yellow and white, are to a very fair extent, and indicate that the fact is well recognized at points abroad where these oils must be had for compound lard and the make of butterine, that the choice oils will be in deficient supply for the season and that it is good policy to accumulate them there on well recognized wants for consumption. A fair

quantity of these nice oils have gone to Rotterdam as well as to France, and to some extent will find their way into Germany. It is not probable that there will be a marked difference in the ratio of production of the better and off grades of oil. Texas continues as the only point where there is an average output of choice oils, while it finds demands for them from all sources East and West, and is further favored by the ability to lay them down upon Eastern markets in more reasonable transportation rates. All of the Atlantic mills are turning out more and more ordinary prime as well as increasing quantities of good off grade, and more of the latter is of an especially attractive quality, although all of the mills, not only along the near points, but in Texas, are having more inferior oil than usual, while some of this does not come up to expectations, even when sold for a certain quality of low grade. It is hardly likely that the Western trade will come up much before the new year is well entered upon. The large consumers there had been extensive buyers and are enabled to wait a little while, although no hopes are entertained of a more favorable market. The consumption for soap purposes is exceptionally large at the West, while the soap people have not done buying liberally for the season, however usual it is with them to make contracts for the larger portion of their season's supplies by this time. As concerns the lard refiners, they have more

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?

Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?

Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

etc etc

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

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SUMMER } White C/S Oil.

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"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED } White C/S Oil.

Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS"

OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP.

SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES
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Quotations furnished upon application.

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A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

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This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

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A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

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largely than usual this season protected future wants of the choice grades, which they of course want exclusively, and where the mills have been willing to sell nice oil for deliveries this side of April the refiners have absorbed the offerings. There can be no excess of choice oil in any contingency of future demand, while there will not be much of it offered in the near future, by reason of the liberal contracts that had been made ahead of its production on wants of large consumers for their present and future use. Texas is well sold up of its choice crude for near deliveries, and the unusual feature prevails there of a comparatively full price as compared with near sections, while demands feel more certain of securing a choice line of crude there than in the near Atlantic sections. There are increased offerings of crude along the near Atlantic points of a quality just off from choice. The quieter condition of trading this week than latterly is as well in part brought about by the calmer conditions over lard and as evident to the holiday week. The fact that lard has varied to slightly easier figures, however, its frequent recoveries, with less life to its trading tends to some influence over the oil. Yet at the same time grades of oil that were used by the soapmakers have had confident holding by reason of the firmer tendency of tallow and the more liberal wants of it by foreign markets. Crude in barrels comes in here very slowly and nice lots would bring 18, but most of it is of a grade not exceeding 17½ in value. Sales here have been 600 bbls. at 17@18, as to quality. Crude in tanks in Texas has sold at 14½@15½, for 30 tanks, deliveries within the next three months, and at 14@14½ for 10 tanks for ordinary prime and off quality. Along the near Atlantic points a nice lot of crude would bring 14½, and possibly 15, but most of it runs in quality down to a 13½ price, with 19 tanks sold at 13½@14½. Refined in barrels in New York. Sales of 1,100 bbls. strictly prime yellow, at 22½@23; 2,400 bbls. season's prime yellow, at 21½@21¼; 2,500 bbls. good off yellow, at 20½@20¼; 500 bbls. ditto, Feb., at 21; 700 bbls. white, at 20½@21½; 300 bbls. butter grade, at 26½; 1,800 bbls. winter yellow, at 27@28; while in New Orleans sales of 2,000 bbls. off yellow, future deliveries, at 19@19½.

There has been some further large buying of crude in tank cars in Texas and at any point where it could be had; for deliveries

ahead running up to next March, and at the close, the offerings of that class of oil at the South are very small and essentially of occasional tank lots, while the mills have further advanced their prices. The principal buyers have been the leading consumers, who have a well recognized steady large home consumption as well as their liberal export business, while they are protecting these wants by buying ahead in the apparent comparative scarcity of the choice oils for the season. (For Friday's closings see page 12.)

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and comparative summary for the week ending Dec. 17, 1898, is as follows:

To	Week ending Dec. 17, 1898.	Same week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '98, to Dec. 17, '98.
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PORK, BBLS.

U. Kingdom...	2,715	1,146	13,239
Continent...	1,502	646	8,054
S. & Cen. Am.	197	169	2,430
W. Indies...	2,985	4,164	17,103
Br. No. Am.	787	744	3,111
Other countries .....	.....	85	172
Total	8,186	6,954	44,109

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	11,915,486	13,205,418	101,495,521
Continent ...	3,642,624	3,338,119	20,597,203
So. & Cen. Am.	63,100	134,200	1,053,700
W. Indies...	80,440	393,400	1,270,405
Br. No. Am. ....	.....	18,250	1,200
Other countries .....	.....	9,000	72,175
Total	15,701,650	17,098,387	124,490,204

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	3,754,462	7,080,556	45,474,857
Continent ...	7,826,620	7,426,187	62,106,424
So. & Cen. Am.	302,640	460,815	3,287,270
W. Indies...	149,510	520,230	3,348,355
Br. No. Am. ....	.....	480	6,950
Other countries .....	.....	42,060	266,920
Total	12,033,232	15,539,328	114,490,776

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending Dec. 17, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York....	5,564	6,072,900	6,068,600
Boston.....	1,228	5,808,460	1,816,143
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,173,375	72,750
Phila., Pa. ....	.....	1,237,014	1,410,101
Balto., Md....	274	509,447	1,792,005
Norfolk, Va. ....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News	26	17,125	559,400
New Orleans....	26	.....	.....
Montreal....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.	1,004	883,249	314,233
Total	8,186	15,701,650	12,033,232

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98,	Nov. 1, '97,	Increase
	to	to	
	Dec. 17, '98.	Dec. 18, '97.	
Pork, lbs...	8,821,800	6,716,400	2,105,400
Hams, bcn, lbs	124,490,204	119,603,457	4,886,747
Lard, lbs.	114,490,776	90,764,582	23,725,884

A Palace in Salt.

The salt palace, at Salt Lake City, for next summer now seems to be an assured fact. The committee on investigation of the method to utilize salt has succeeded in its experiments beyond the fondest hopes of its individual members, and the tests made during the last two weeks have not only been satisfactory, but it has been demonstrated that a most gorgeous palace can be formed.

The committeemen are enthusiastic. They say that one of the grandest spectacles ever seen in Salt Lake City will be the result, and it cannot be duplicated outside of Utah.

The warehouse of Taylor & Jelks and the refinery of the Macon Oil and Ice Company, at Macon, Ga., have been destroyed by fire. The burned property was insured for \$34,000.

The Brownwood Cotton Oil Mill, at Brownwood, Texas, was injured by fire to the extent of \$6,000. The storerooms containing nine large storage tanks of cotton oil were destroyed. Cause of the fire not known.

Winfield Scott, of Fort Worth, Texas, has purchased a plot of ground at Hico, Texas, on which he purposes erecting a 60-ton oil mill. He will contract for the machinery at an early date and begin operation. It is contemplated that Mr. C. H. Bencini, of Brownwood, Texas, will manage the mill.

AGENCY WANTED

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Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

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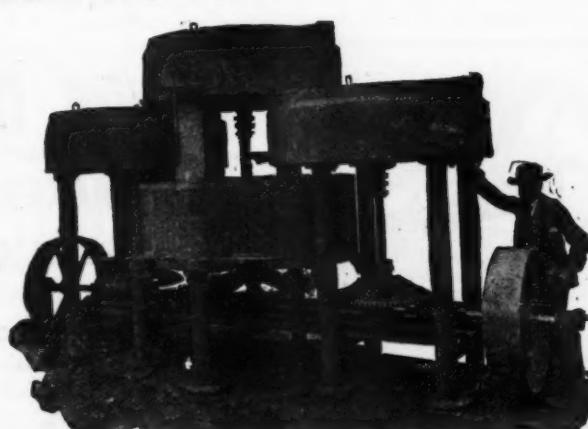
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and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
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THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—The increasing confidence of the market that was first observed more than a fortnight since, and then alluded to in our reviews, or at the time when it was possible to get ocean freight room ahead at more favorable rates, and which then led to the impression that exporters would soon become buyers, has been intensified this week and the market is plump 1-16 higher here on city in hogsheads and is stronger for all grades. We noticed in our last week's report that a large line of city in hogsheads had been consigned abroad and that the stock of city had then been brought down to 900 hhd. This week further shipments with increased demand has left the stock of city not more than 500 hhd., while it is not possible that this will be added to this side of the new year by more than 150 hhd. Then again, one of the largest city melters will be busy into the first half of January, filling a contract 1,200 tierces made with a continent exporter, believed for Germany. This will take his liberal make away from city in hogsheads to about using up his productions. The price paid for this city in tierces was 3 13-16 packages, of course, free. There were sold besides several days since 600 tcs., 43 litre, at 4. The city in hogsheads which has been alluded to as shipped was destined for the Liverpool market. The market for city in hogsheads straightened to an advance to 3%, on Wednesday of this week, when 160 hhd. were taken by the home trade. It was expected then that the contract deliveries of city in hogsheads for the week to the home trade, amounting to 250 hhd., would be taken in at 3%, unless the market should change on Thursday to even more strength, but which was not likely, although this will be referred to more particularly later on in this review. There was no London auction sale on Wednesday of this week. Neither will there be one next or the succeeding week, on account of the Christmas holidays. Export demand has not been entirely at this point; it has not only been fair at Chicago, but has taken up a few surplus lots at surrounding markets. Aside from the sales in our previous publication in Chicago at 4%@4½ for edible, further takings there have been 1,500 tcs. edible for export, at 4%, while all Western markets are being closely

bought up of desirable grades with a very strong feeling over prices, and which has tended to increase the strength here. There have been other sales at the West of 1,250 tcs., at 4%@4½; while about 1,300 tcs., nice tallow has been taken at surrounding markets, chiefly for Germany. All of this business emphasizes the allusion made in our report for some time since, that Germany would become a liberal buyer here, immediately with an easing up of the freight market, and that it would more freely divert its demands from the English markets to those in this country. But at the close, the favorable statistical position in the small stocks here and the taking up of the accumulations at other markets, is a little offset by freight room getting scarce again as it had been well absorbed on the recent rush of demands, and the exporters do not have much room offered them this side of January 15. It is an unusual time of the year for the tallow market to exhibit the firmness current since demands usually sag about the holiday period, but this year is made an exception by the delay satisfying of wants by reason of the long time abnormal

condition of the ocean freight market, while the buying orders came in in a lump latterly, when freight room was to be had. The country made tallow has been fairly well bought up to arrivals this week, particularly the choice grades, and which have sold at a trifle higher prices. The sales have been 325,000 lb., in lots; packages free, at 3 7-16@3 13-16, as to quality. City edible is held at 4½.

On Thursday the city in hogsheads further sold at 3%, for 100 hhd. This was further bid for 100 hhd. more and declined. The stock of city in hogsheads is now not over 400 hhd.; of this 300 hhd., at least, will be held until after the close of the year in expectation of a better market, while the party holding the other 100 hhd. wants at least more than 3% for it, although not putting a price on it. The weekly contracts for 250 hhd. city to the home trade went in at 3%.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been an improved tone this week. The export demand of the previous week, then noted, and the fact that it would be possible to sell more

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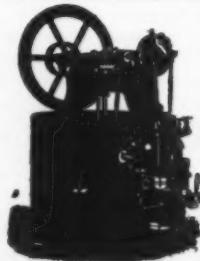
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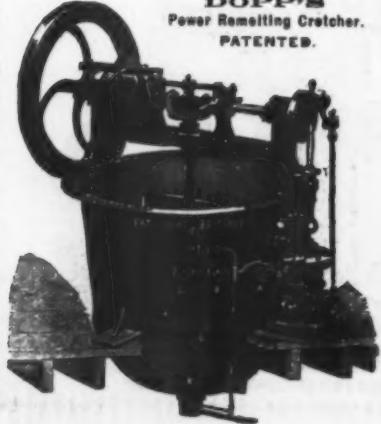
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H. WM. DOPP & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP MAKERS' AND BUTCHERS' MACHINERY,

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ONLY HIGH GRADE GOODS AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

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Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery

Descriptive circular and catalogue on application.



DOPP'S STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
PATENTED.

at the old price to shippers, together with slightly increased wants of home buyers, and the fact that productions here are not large while a good deal of fat is going to the make of oleo. Stock for the Netherlands, where there is a brisk trading in butterine tends to the more confident position here over prices. The city pressers decline to sell under 5½. There have, however, been 100,000 lb. out of town secured here at 5 3-16, which is 1-16 higher for the week. At Chicago there is a firm tone, with 5½ asked, although the sales in the previous week, and which are the last reported, were 500,000 lb., at 5.

On Thursday in New York there was an advance to 5½, the price that had been asked by the city pressers, previously through the week, and 75,000 lb. then sold at 5½.

LARD STEARINE.—There has been some export business and slightly improved demands from the lard refiners, with prices well sustained. Sales have been 275 tcs. western, at 5½@6; with city at 6½@6½, and 75,000 lb. sold for export, on p. t.

GREASE.—The shippers are more exercised over buying. They are bidding, but want for the most part, deliveries of the goods made after Jan. 15, as they have a good deal of difficulty in getting freight room this side of that time. Besides, export demand, the pressers are bidding. The situation of prices is stronger than in the previous week, especially for yellow and bone. Sales have been 225,000 lb. bone, at 3½@3¾, and 150,000 lb. yellow, at 2½@3; "A" white, quoted at 3½, and "B" white, at 3½@3½.

GREASE STEARINE.—Has increasing attention and is stronger in price. Sales have been 250,000 lb. yellow, at 3½@3 9-16; with white quoted at 3½@3½.

LARD OIL.—There has been a quieter market this week as the large business done only latterly supplied many wants that had been a little urgent, while just at present affairs are becoming calmer with the approaching holiday period. Sales have been, at 44@45. (For Friday's closing, see page 12).

SOAP IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A curious insight into the habits of cleanliness of the various peoples of the earth is afforded by one of the special Consular reports just published by the State Department, entitled "The Soap Trade in Foreign Countries." In answer to inquiries from American soap manufacturers the United States Consuls throughout the world were sent an instruction to report to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce upon the soap consumed in their respective districts, the prices, qualities and quantity consumed, and the opportunities for extending American trade in that line.

The circular brought forth a good deal of information of value to the soap trade, and also much matter of general interest as throwing light upon the character and habits of life of the various races. Generally, it appears that except for particularly fine and medicated soaps, there is little market for the American product in the highly civilized countries; that countries in a medium stage of development do hold out promise of markets, but that the semi-civilized countries are too poor to buy our soap at any price that would return profit.

THE COMPUTING SCALE CO.

We have received the following from The Computing Scale Co., of Dayton, Ohio:

"We, the pioneer manufacturers of the computing scales, desire to announce that different concerns throughout the United States and Canada are not only copying our designs of money weight scales, but are actually manufacturing under our patents and forcing their goods on the market and into the

hands of innocent purchasers. We believe it time to call a halt to such methods; furthermore, it is our purpose to invoke the aid of the courts in the protection of our trade mark rights, as well as our patent rights; and for the protection of merchants, we advise that a thorough investigation be made before any orders are given to such concerns for their goods. Investigate their patents, or have some good attorney do it for you and thus relieve yourself of the responsibility of paying us royalties on our patents. Buy where you know you won't be fooled."

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market this week in Rotterdam has ruled steady at 43 florins for choice brands. There is no change to report in the neutral lard market.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Dec. 16. Harrison sold at 43 florins.
" 16. Armour sold at 39 florins.
325 tcs. sold
Dec. 17.—No sales to-day.
Sales this week, 1,800 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 2,000 tcs.
" 21. United sold at 43 florins.
" 21. Harrison sold at 43 florins
130 tcs. sold.
" 23. Swift Extra sold at 43 florins.
" 23. Morris Extra sold at 43 florins.
" 23. Calumet sold at 42 florins.
" 23. Brilliant Extra sold at 38 florins
500 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Dec. 19. Per Stmr. Alma from Baltimore—Martin, 138; Morris, 360; Armour & Co., 625. Total, 1,123 tcs.
Dec. 19. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore—Morris, 570; Hammond, 360; Swift, 130. Total, 1,040 tcs.
Dec. 21. Per Stmr. Werkendam—United, 181; Stern, 100; Wolff, 60; Eastman, 175; Martin, 180; S. & S., 292; Armour P. Co., 130; Swift, 223. Total, 1,344 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Dec. 19. Per Stmr. Alma from Baltimore—International, 215; Armour & Co., 140. Total, 355 tcs.
Dec. 19. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore—Kingan, 250; Cudahy P. Co., 500; Armour & Co., 360; International, 65; Friedman, 62. Total, 1,227 tcs.
Dec. 21. Per Stmr. Werkendam—Swift, 260; Hammond, 70. Total, 320 tcs.

It is an extraordinary thing that the United States cannot make better headway in shipping dressed mutton and live sheep to the English markets. John Bull is an enormous consumer of mutton as well as beef, but he wants quality in that article as well as in beef. It seems to us that we should stand as good a chance of his patronage as the Australasian colonies or Argentina.

* Mr. John Embry, of Embry Bros., one of the oldest cattle and stock feeding firms of Cincinnati, Ohio, has passed through Mexico City en route to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where he conducts probably the largest cattle farm operated by Americans in Mexico. It is said that at an immense expense the Embrys are conducting on a large basis the industry of raising fine blooded stock.

* The Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College has selected a new doctor, whose especial business will be to study and fight hog cholera in that State, the prevalence of which has entailed losses amounting to millions of dollars.



AUTOMATIC WEIGHING

and BAGGING MACHINES



for
Cotton-
seed
Oil
Mills.

The machines are all equipped with a new Counting Device or Register, enabling the user to obtain an absolutely correct count of every sack filled through the machine.

The Modern Fertilizer, Phosphate, Cement or Seed-stuff Plant, is not complete without a Modern Weighing or Bagging Machine. It will be found a great money saver.

One of the most important and practical inventions of the age pertaining to the cottonseed industry.

With the help of one man to adjust the sack and remove it when filled, this machine is capable of automatically weighing and filling 1,900 to 2,000 sacks in a day of ten hours.

For further information address
Weighing Machine Dept., The Pratt & Whitney Co.,
Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

New York: 123 Liberty Street.
Boston, Mass.: 144 Pearl Street.
Chicago, Ill.: 42 So. Clinton Street.

Fairy Soap, Copco Soap, Santa Claus Soap, Gold Dust Washing Powder.

Manufactured by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

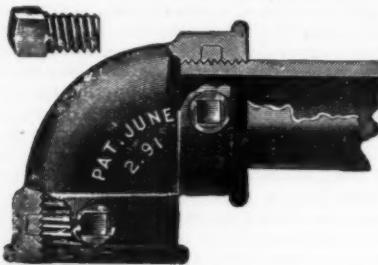
CHICAGO.
BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.
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TIGHT JOINT MALLEABLE IRON AMMONIA FITTINGS



FOR ICE & REFRIGERATING MACHINES
NEVER LEAK.

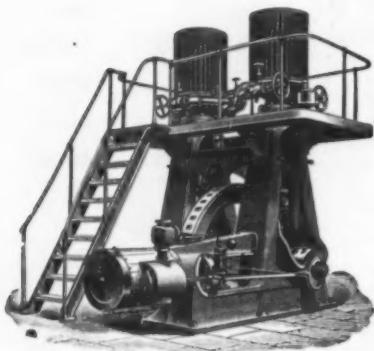
TIGHT JOINT CO., 181-183 BANK ST. N. Y.

FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular for 1898, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.



Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.

High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**

REFRIGERATION

...AND...

ICE MAKING.



PERMIT US TO
GIVE YOU AN
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the
**Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.**

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.

MINERAL WOOL

BEST AND CHEAPEST
INSULATOR FOR

Cold Storage AND Ice Houses

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

U. S. MINERAL WOOL CO.

2 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

Western Mineral Wool Co.

CUYAHOGA BLDG., CLEVELAND, O.

CHAS. W. BOYER, M.E.

81 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

**EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE
AND ABATTOIR MACHINERY....**

Inspections and tests made to determine the
most economical method of running a Re-
frigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of
Construction Located and Corrected. . . .

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared

Expert supervision given for purchasers having
plants in prospect or in process of erection.

**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.
ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.**

35 Osceola Street OSHKOSH, WIS.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS. can be found on PAGE 42.

Ice and Refrigeration

An ice factory will be established at Kinston, N. C., by W. J. Wyatt.

The erection of an ice factory of five tons capacity at McColl, S. C., is contemplated by T. B. Gibson.

John W. Conahan of Milwaukee, Wis., it is reported, contemplates erecting a brewery in Paducah, Ky.

The Bellefontaine Creamery Company, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000.

The Cold Spring Creamery, on Hopkinton road, near Parishville, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$2,650; insurance, \$1,650.

Herman Derksen, Adolph Mehlmann and Robert Mehlmann, of Oshkosh, Wis., will at once erect a large cold storage building in that city, at Pearl and Division streets.

The warehouse and icehouse of the Kaukauna Brewing Company, at Kaukauna, Wis., has been partially destroyed by fire. The loss is covered by \$2,000 insurance.

The Brazil Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Brazil, Ind., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$10,000. The directors are: M. J. Pepparel, P. D. Ball and George W. Redman.

The Alaska Fisherman's Packing Company, of Astoria Ore., has been incorporated with a capital of \$70,000. The incorporators are: John Nordstrom, Ole B. Olsen, A. L. Clark and John L. Carlson.

Bids and estimates will be wanted by Y. B. Trammell, of Brooks, Trammell & Co., on an ice factory of five tons capacity with two cold storage rooms, which will be erected and operated in Greenwood, S. C.

The Hygienic Filter and Refrigeration Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. The corporators are: William S. Kammerer, James H. McDonnell and Joseph J. Purcell.

H. P. Gilmore, Uniontown; John J. O'Reilly, Pittsburgh; W. A. Johnston, Latrobe; M. A. Joliffe, B. G. Williams, Fairmont, have incorporated the Fairmont Brewing Company, of Fairmont, W. Va. Authorized capital, \$200,000.

A petition from L. Edgar Timson has been filed at the Massachusetts State House for authority to construct and operate in the streets of the Commonwealth refrigerating works for the purpose of distributing liquid ammonia or other compounds.

The Mound City Ice and Cold Storage Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. The principal offices will be at St. Louis. The corporators are: Z. W. Twicker, L. Hoffman, G. J. Kobiesch and G. C. Heitzberg, of St. Louis.

The Consolidated Ice Co., of Rock Island, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The principal office will

be at Rock Island. The purpose of the company is to manufacture and deal in ice. The corporators are: Otto Koch, W. H. Detweiler and C. A. Schoessel.

The ice manufacturing plant of John N. Felter, at South Nyack, N. Y., has closed down for the season, and expects to resume about the first of April next. The plant beginning operations last October has been a complete success, turning out an average of sixteen tons of pure ice per day.

The Keystone Cold Storage Co. has been incorporated at Reading, Pa., to do a warehouse and cold storage business. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000. The incorporators are: G. F. Mertz, W. A. Regg, H. C. Geissler, J. F. Christian, S. D. Derbert, S. Eckhart, of Reading; J. C. Solter, of Pittstown; and G. H. Valentine, of Wormelsdorf.

The Home Ice Distilling Water Manufacturing Company, Limited, of New Orleans, La., have requested permission from the council to erect and operate a plant on the square of ground bounded by Water, Milan, Tchoupitoulas and Marengo streets. They propose to erect buildings, machinery, boilers and appliances for the manufacture of ice, etc.

In the case of the Union Refrigerator Co., organized under the laws of Kentucky, against the County Treasurer at Salt Lake City, Utah, to recover a tax of \$575 levied on the cars of the Refrigerator Co. for passing through the latter State, decision has been rendered sustaining the tax, the court holding that the question raised by the plaintiff relating to interstate commerce is not of sufficient weight to permit of tax exemption.

A modern up-to-date cold storage warehouse is to be built at Oshkosh, Wis., and manufactured ice is to produce the required low temperature.

Work has begun on the buildings of the

FACTS.

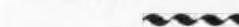
All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are not as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalog.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1890.



ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSER, COILS, TANKS
FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.
BUILDERS OF LATEST IMPROVED
ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.



Absorber with Patented
Automatic Regulating
Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1892.)

REASONS WHY **P & B INSULATING PAPERS**

They are the most durable in the market.
They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.
They contain no tar and have no odor.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, are more extensively used than any other papers made, entirely on account of their merit.

P & B PAINTS A PERFECT COATING FOR PIPES, COILS,
CONDENSERS, VATS, ETC.

The P & B PAPERS and the P & B PAINTS are entirely acid and alkali proof.
They are also unaffected by extremes in temperature.



THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY,
Manufacturers of P & B Products.
81 & 83 John St., N. Y.
Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Ave.

Write us for Samples and
full particulars.

THE ARMSTRONG PACKING CO.

The Armstrong Packing Co., of Dallas, Texas, have now in course of erection a two-story and basement lard refinery. It is to be about 100x50 feet, inside measurement. The demand for their "Oak Leaf" lard, a brand which is becoming recognized as among the best, is increasing so rapidly that Mr. Armstrong, the president of the company, has concluded to give special attention to its manufacture. It is likely that they will want to add considerable new machinery. The progress of the Armstrong Packing Co. has been remarkable, and it is a matter of only a few years when it will be numbered among the largest packing establishments. At this time they are manufacturers of pure leaf and compound lards, all kinds of packed meats, and also large manufacturers of laundry soaps, and their plant is run to its fullest capacity all the time. The Armstrong Packing Co. have their own refinery for lard; Mr. W. N. Humphrey, one of the best in the country, being the head refiner in this department; and their own cottonseed oil refinery, Mr. W. L. Latting being their head refiner in this department. Both of these gentlemen are experts in the refining business, having had large experience. As a result, the products of the Armstrong Packing Co. receive just praise from many consumers. Mr. Armstrong superintends the packing department himself in person, and the "Plover Brand" hams are evidences of his perfect knowledge of the packing business.

NEW ORLEANS MEAT INSPECTION AND THE PACKERS.

Swift and Company, who instituted proceedings for an injunction against the New Orleans Board of Health and the city, enjoining the former's meat inspectors from examining their meats and collecting fees therefor, and secured the same, as told in this journal last week, filed an amended and supplemental bill in the United States Circuit Court against

the city of New Orleans, declaring that the ordinance under which the inspectors of the City Board of Health are empowered to make those inspections is illegal, and, therefore, null and void. The firm contend that this objectionable ordinance conflicts with the laws of the interstate commerce commission and the constitution of the United States. The Armour Packing Co. and others also seek the same relief. The petition also alleged incompetency on the part of the inspectors, and charged that extortionate fees had been collected, and wide discrimination exercised in favor of local slaughter and packinghouses.

A NEW COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

A very important commercial company has been launched into the trade life of Australia. It is The Austral-American Mercantile Company, Limited, whose offices at 52 Margaret street, Sydney, New South Wales, are in the heart of the business center of the great Australian metropolis. This company is in a position to take up agencies for American goods in the Australasian markets.

The Austral-American Mercantile Company fills a long-felt want. Heretofore American commerce has had limited indent facilities in the colonies of the Antipodes. Mr. W. J. Beck's company enters a new field when it makes a specialty of American products. Doubtless the export trade of the United States will read with interest and pleasure the fact that a competent concern down there has entered the field to cultivate American trade with Australia. Such a company should be of great assistance and a great convenience to American houses which desire to enter the markets of the southern hemisphere.

PAUL FAHRENHORST
HAMBURG, GERMANY
IMPORTER, BUYER AND RECEIVER OF
LARD AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo Stearine, Greases, Oleo Oil, Tallow and Cottonseed Oil. Open for American Agencies and Representations. Highest references.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

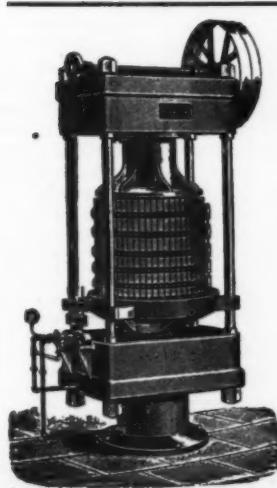
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.**

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
209 Greenwich Street

TO PACKERS, BROKERS, Etc.**WANTED
For the English Market**

FROM 10 TO 20 BARRELS OF

TONGUES

A WEEK.

Also SKINLESS HAMS.

Would send cut of Tongue and quality of Pickle required.

Splendid opening for new firm who will put up good stuff. Exceptional trade and bankers' references given.

Apply "**ENTERPRISE,**"

Office of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284 Pearl Street, New York.

OUR YELLOW BOOK**...The...
Manufacture of
Cotton Seed Oil**

AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

NOTICE.

The price of the book is \$3.00 per copy. Registered postage, 25 cents. Send check or postal order for \$3.25.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.**COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:**

- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtalumment of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

IMPORTANT ADDENDA:**FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.**

RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE.
COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co.

284 & 286 Pearl Street, New York
Rialto Building, Chicago.

December 24, 1898.

Trade Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE STAR ELEVATOR CO., Cleveland, Ohio. Capital stock, \$50,000.

THE OLNEY PRESE R VING CO., Barnesville, capital stock, \$10,000.

THE CONSOLIDATED PUMP CO., Toledo, Ohio. Capital stock, \$25,000.

THE ANTHRACITE BEEF CO., of Kingston, Pa. Capital \$20,000.

THE KEYSTONE COLD STORAGE CO., of Reading Pa. Capital \$100,000.

BLOMER & MICHAEL CO., Quincy, Ill. Capital \$10,000. Slaughtering and packing. Incorporators—Henry Blomer, Joseph J. Michael, John G. Blomer.

CONSOLIDATED ICE CO., Rock Island, Ill. Capital, \$10,000. Manufacturing and dealing in ice. Incorporators—Otto Koch, William H. Detweiller, C. A. Schoessel.

CHEMUNG CREAMERY CO., of Chemung. Capital stock, \$5,000. Directors—M. S. Manning, G. N. Strater, G. B. Snell, Jr., J. B. McDuffle and C. M. Young, of Chemung.

T. O. CATTLE CO. Principal office, South Omaha. To buy, sell, feed and handle live stock. Authorized capital, \$100,000. Incorporators—Thomas B. McPherson, C. J. Hysham, E. Davis.

BOI-ART LIVE STOCK COMMISSION. Principal office, Chicago. Live stock and commission business. Authorized capital, \$70,000. Incorporators—T. S. Harper, C. E. Lohmann, M. G. Weed.

DURGIN GROCERY AND PROVISION CO. Principal office, Boston, Mass. General merchandise. Authorized capital, \$4,000; paid in, \$4,000. Incorporators—D. F. Littlefield, W. S. Littlefield and H. H. Durgin.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON

DECEMBER 20.

616,087—CONDENSER. Arthur P. Dodge, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 1, 1897. Serial No. 660,415. (No model.)

616,144—DOOR SECURER. Eber H. Roth, Nescopeck, Pa. Filed Feb. 23, 1898. Serial No. 671,404. (No model.)

616,146—SHIPPING CRATE. George C. Runkle, Port Royal, Pa. Filed Jan. 24, 1898. Serial No. 667,779. (No model.)

616,164—TROUGH VALVE. Charlie E. Tomlinson, Tallyrand, Iowa. Filed July 7, 1898. Serial No. 685,331. (No model.)

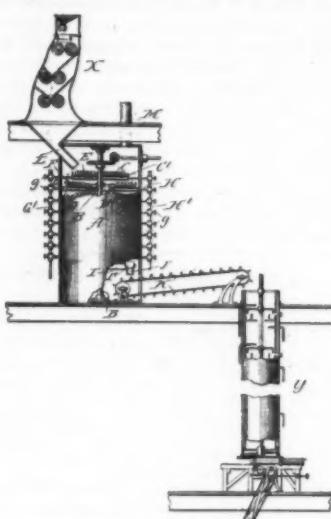
616,177—MACHINE FOR MAKING CORN CELLULOSE. Dow L. Adelsperger, Springfield, Ohio. Filed Feb. 12, 1898. Serial No. 670,000. (No model.)

616,187—EVAPORATING APPARATUS. Louis D. Hobson and Herman E. Blair, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Nov. 1, 1897. Serial No. 657,024. (No model.)

616,198—FRICITION DRUM. Joseph S. Mundy, Newark, N. J. Filed April 23, 1898. Serial No. 679,058. (No model.)

616,229—LINSEED-CAKE FORMING APPARATUS. Alexander Huston, St. Louis, Mo. Filed April 4, 1898. Serial No. 676,382. (No model.)

616,228. PROCESS OF EXTRACTING OIL FROM SEEDS. ALBERT BURTON, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Aug. 16, 1897. Serial No. 648,403. (See specimen.)



Claim.—The process herein described of treating oleaginous seeds preparatory to extracting the oil therefrom, the same consisting in first crushing the seeds, then drying the seeds, and finally moistening the seeds, substantially as described.

616,246—VERTICALLY-CORRUGATED CAN. John C. Milligan, New York, N. Y. Filed June 16, 1898. Serial No. 683,599. (No model.)

616,348—PRICE AND WEIGHING SCALE. Orange O. Ozias, Dayton, Ohio. Filed April 23, 1897. Serial No. 633,502. (No model.)

616,392—EGG CARTON. Robert J. Barkley, Chanute, Kan. Filed Aug. 16, 1898. Serial No. 688,668. (No model.)

TRADE MARKS.

29,853—BAG TIE. William M. Clark, Boscombe, Wis. Filed Nov. 28, 1898. Serial No. 697,705. Term of patent, 7 years.

32,254—PEANUT-BUTTER. ATLANTIC PEANUT REFINERY, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Nov. 23, 1898.



Essential feature.—The representation of a shield and a quadrilateral figure. Used since September 1, 1898.

TRADE PAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.

The announcement is made that there has been established an agency for the handling of advertising of manufacturers, dealers, etc., who use trade papers exclusively, to be known as the Trade Paper Advertising Agency. The gentlemen forming this concern are O. O. Rouse, Charles E. Robinson and Edwin Caldwell, all being gentlemen favorably known in trade newspaper circles of New York for many years. Mr. Edwin Caldwell, who will act as general manager, is a gentleman widely and popularly known from New York to Chicago, having been identified as editor and business manager of some of the strongest trade papers published. This concern will commend itself to the attention of any business firm that may consider the proposition of placing their advertising through a responsible agency.

A New Steamship Line.

Arrangements are on foot for establishing a steamship line from New Orleans to Cuba in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad. Steamers are to run tri-weekly from New Orleans, at which point Armour & Co., it is said, will establish a packinghouse and refrigerating plant for the Cuban trade.

Answers to Correspondents.

E. P. U.—A case recently decided in the Kansas City court answers the question as to whether a commission dealer is liable for the sale of stolen cattle, in the negative. Briefly the case was as follows: In 1879 W. H. Moreland shipped to Irwin, Allen & Co. one car of stock to the value of \$620. Irwin, Allen & Co. sold the consignment to Thompson, Payne & Co. Soon after the deal was closed it developed that the cattle had been stolen by a man giving his name as W. H. Moreland, which was an alias. Thompson, Payne & Co. instituted proceedings against Irwin, Allen & Co. to recover. The case was carried from one court to another in Kansas and Missouri. After a few years there was talk of compromise, but it was thought best to fight the question to an issue and establish a principle whether the commission man is liable.

INQUIRER.—The Treasury Department rules that bonds of manufacturers of oleomargarine must be stamped with the internal revenue war tax stamp.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.—We quote you the Treasury Department's decision in the matter of war tax stamps, which decision, by the way, has already appeared in the columns of this paper. You would find it to your interest to become a regular subscriber if you desire to keep posted on all matters relating to your business. The Treasury Department says:

"When a sale is made of live stock at a live stock exchange or any similar place, or an agreement of sale, or an agreement to sell entered into, the seller must give to the buyer a bill, or memorandum, or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, to which must be affixed the stamp required, viz., 1 cent for each \$100 in value of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, and 1 cent for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof."

"If live stock is sold at an exchange or board of trade, or similar place, either for present or future delivery, the sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell must be evidenced by a bill, memorandum, or agreement to be delivered by the seller to the buyer, and this evidence should have the stamp affixed as required in the act, viz., 1 cent on each \$100, and on each \$100 or fraction thereof in addition 1 cent."

"In regard to who shall pay for stamps required on documents, this office cannot decide. It is the duty of the person, firm or corporation issuing the instrument to see that it is duly stamped, and a penalty is provided for neglect in so doing, and the inference is drawn that the person, firm or corporation issuing the instrument shall pay for the stamp required."

LIVERPOOL.—The use of borax and boracic acid in the preservation of meats is quite universal. The preponderance of opinion is that such preservatives are not deleterious or harmful to health. There has never yet been an authentic case of sickness or an ailment directly attributable to their use in this connection. Some foreign governments raise a great outcry against the custom, but it is suspected that it is not solely the health safeguard which actuates this, but rather a reason for severe restrictions and total prohibition against American meats. If the time and money spent in searching for some point upon which to hinge a legitimate complaint against American meats were, instead, used to foster the trade and curb the prejudice, the greater part of the people of those countries would be enabled to purchase wholesome meats at reasonable prices.

Westinghouse Dividend.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. has declared the regularly quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 3.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 14—	1898.	1897.
Chicago	1,405,000	1,000,000
Kansas City	470,000	430,000
Omaha	280,000	185,000
St. Louis	275,000	200,000
Indianapolis	207,000	175,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	60,000	99,000
Cudahy, Wis.	90,000	106,000
Cincinnati	138,000	110,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	165,000	56,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	104,000	88,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	61,300	58,000
Sioux City, Iowa	58,000	50,000
Cleveland, Ohio	58,000	64,000
Louisville, Ky.	82,000	78,000
St. Paul, Minn.	42,000	45,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	33,000	19,000
Above and all other	3,760,000	3,075,000
—Price Current.		

MR. JAMISON'S NEW LOCATION.

Mr. John Jamison of Philadelphia will move his packinghouse on Jan. 1 to 138 and 140 North Delaware avenue, which is destined to become that city's provision, warehouse and shipping thoroughfare. Messrs. Armour & Co., Armour Packing Co. and the Fairbank Co. are on this street, and Mr. Jamison's new place will be located among these large concerns. He expects business at the new stand to be lively during '99, both in the provision and produce departments. Mr. Jamison has a superb place in a superb location. His designer says the new place is a jewel and the best in the city.

Mr. Jamison in wishing his many friends the compliments of the season is sending them as well a handy utensil in the way of a tryer made of good American steel and nickel. They are not meant to try your friendship, but your butter and lard. Mr. Jamison's useful gift is much appreciated.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

An important mercantile company of Sydney, Australia, thus writes us:

"The long drouth in many parts of this island continent has caused great depression amongst the graziers and stock owners. Cattle and sheep are dying in great numbers for the want of food and water, so much so that many of the large meat preserving and freezing works have had to close down entirely. If this is the state of affairs now at the beginning of our long summer, you can readily judge what disaster awaits us should copious rains not come soon."

Another informant adds: "From Nyngan out past the Darling the country is devoid of feed. Sheep are perishing in all directions, and nearly every run has scrub-cutting in progress to supply some feed and green stuff to the starving sheep."

Kansas' Fine Showing for 1898.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, F. D. Coburn, secretary, has sent out a tasty card with statistics showing the values of the State's farm products in 1898. The value of wool, dairy and poultry products was \$10,203,491, and of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, \$49,123,517. The total value of all the farm products, including wheat, corn, etc., was \$151,923,823. The number of milch cows in 1898 was 605,925, valued at \$19,389,600; other cattle, number, 1,998,140, value \$51,951,640; sheep, number, 207,482, value \$570,575; swine, number, 2,766,071, value \$12,417,320.

A Pretty Catalogue.

One of the prettiest as well as one of the most complete catalogues that have reached us this fall is that issued by the New Era Iron Works, of Dayton, Ohio, makers of the well-known New Era Gas and Gasoline En-

gines. Everything that a prospective buyer of an engine of this character requires to know is found between the covers of this catalogue.

Dixon Company's Xmas Gift.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, in wishing for their many friends the compliments of the season, have demonstrated their sincerity in these happy sentiments by presenting them with a carefully selected assortment of pencils, some of which show the company's patriotism in having red, white and blue jackets. The pencils make a very substantial Christmas remembrance.

IMPERIAL MARKETS AND STORES.

According to public announcement, it is intended in the coming session of Parliament to promote a bill for the incorporation of a company for the establishment of "Imperial Markets and Stores." Under one of the provisions of the scheme power will be sought to construct, establish, maintain and regulate a market or markets for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry and other live stock imported from Ireland, and in connection therewith an abattoir, to be situated on lands at Millwall and Shoreditch. Power will also be sought for the establishment of a market or markets for the sale of British, Irish and Colonial produce. These markets will be in All Saints, Poplar, and between High street, Shoreditch, Great Eastern street, Holywell lane, Curtain road, Hearn street and Bowl court. One provision of which notice is given is to erect and maintain public abattoirs in any county or counties in England, take on lease, or otherwise acquire lands in such county or counties.—London (Eng.) Grocer.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There has been very little activity in the Armonite market the past week.

Large sales of Tankage are reported, but not confirmed, at current prices.

Price on Blood has declined to a slight degree from our last quotation. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$13 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 18, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.37 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.55 or \$1.57 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, \$1.60 @ \$1.62½ and 10 c. and f. Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$3.75 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas, \$2.70 c. and f. Baltimore.

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra.....	22c
1 Extra.....	18c
1.....	16c
1X moulding.....	15c
IX.....	14½c
IX.....	14c
IX.....	13½c
IX.....	13c
IX.....	12½c
IX.....	11c
IX.....	9½c
IX.....	8½c
2.....	7½c

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins.....	18
No. 2 Skins.....	13
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins.....	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins.....	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over.....	2.00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.....	1.90
Branded Kips, heavy.....	1.65
Light Branded Kips.....	1.35
Kips, Ticks, heavy.....	1.00
" light.....	1.75
Branded C. S.....	1.25

WHITE SINGAPORE PEPPER, 16 CENTS PER POUND.

JOHN R. HAVENS,
IMPORTER AND SPICE MILLER,
Columbia Mills, 106 Warren St., corner of Washington St., NEW YORK.

Chicago Markets**LARDS.**

Choice prime steam	a \$ 10
Prime Steam	a 5 05
Neutral	6½ a 6½
Compound	a 3%

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	5 a 5½
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	41
" No. 1	30
" No. 2	26
Oleo oil, "Extra"	24
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure	42
" Extra	35
" No. 1	28
Tallow Oil	32

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	a 4
No. 2	3 ½
Edible Tallow	a 4½

GREASES.

Brown	a 2½
Yellow	a 2½
White, A.	3 ½ a 3½
" B.	3 ½ a 3½
Bone	2 ½ a 3½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 ½ a 1 ½
Inferior or black fat	1 ¼ a 2
Suet	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	10
Crude	17
Batter oil, barrels	25

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.55 a 1.57½
Hoof meal, per unit	1.40 a 1.45
Concentrated tankage, 18 to 16 p. c. p. unit	1.37½ a 1.40
Underground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	15.50 a 15.75
Underground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton	14.25
Underground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	13.25 a 13.50
Underground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	12.50
Ground raw bones	24.00 a 25.00
Ground steamed bones	18.00 a 19.00

Market firm.**HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.**

Horns No. 1	\$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Hoofs	\$90.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 cts. lb.

THIGH BONES.

Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton 90-100 lbs. average
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PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	4 ½ a 5
Pocket Pieces	2 ½ a 3 ½
Tenderloins	9 a 9 ½
Spare ribs	3 ½ a 3 ½
Trimmings	2 ½ a 3 ½
Boston butts	3 ½ a 3 ½
Cheek Meat	2 ½ a 3

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle	a 3 ½
White, clarified	a 4 ½
Plantation, granulated	4 ½ a 5

Market easy.

Barrels	a 1 20
Lard tories	1 55 a 1 60

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	1 20
Lard tories	1 55 a 1 60

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

7½ percent. Caustic Soda	1.45 to 1.60 for 60 p. c.
Caustic Soda	1.55 to 1.65 for 60 per cent.
60	1.65 per 100 lbs.
98	Powdered Caustic Soda, 2½-3 cts. lb.
58	Pure Alkali
48	Soda Ash
55	Carbonate of Potash
13	Caustic Potash
11	Borax
2.25	Talc
2.00	Palm Oil
1.90	Green Olive Oil
1.65	Branded Kips, heavy
1.35	Light Branded Kips
1.00	Kips, Ticks, heavy
1.75	Light
1.25	Branded C. S.

Rosin.

\$9.00 to \$3.00 per 200 lb.

STRICTLY PURE IN BARRELS OR HALF-BARRELS.

Terms 60 days f. o. b. less 2 per cent. 10 days.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	17.6	17.6	\$0.20
Bacon	25	25	1.10 M.
Lard, toe	26	25	1.10 M.
Lard (sm. pigs)	22.6	21.6	1 M.
Cheese	85	80	2 M.
Butter	40	38	2 M.
Tallow	25	25	1.10 M.
Beef, per ton	8	5	1.10 M.
Pork, per bbl	8.9	3.6	3.75 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/7½d. Cork for orders, 3/10d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs
Jersey City	4,007	8	837	12,104	14,562
Sixtieth St.	3,249	143	2,140	17,293	26,501
Fortieth St.					
Hoboken	2,484	3	50	1,149	4,684
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,604				
Scattering			104	42	....
Totals	11,434	185	3,131	30,588	45,747
Total last week.	10,815	132	3,142	33,331	48,380

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live beef	Quart. Beef
Hastmans Company			2,460
Nelson Morris			2,000
Swift and Company			2,475
Schwartschild & Sulzberger	270		1,730
J. Shamborg & Son	270		
W. A. Sherman	450		
Eppstein & Sanders	160		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.	141		
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.	39	40	
G. F. Lough & Co.	23		
Total shipments	1,354	40	8,668
Total shipments last week	2,045	2,099	12,380
Boston exports this week	1,472	1,041	13,682
Baltimore	69	1,372	1,467
Philadelphia			1,200
Portland	272	780	
Newport News	715		
Norfolk	344		
To London	1,478	750	2,881
To Liverpool	2,941	2,413	22,103
To Glasgow	314		
To Bermuda and West Indies	61	40	
Totals to all ports.	4,824	3,238	24,984
" " last week	6,551	8,879	24,904

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers	4 90 a 5 25
Medium to fair native steers	4 50 a 6 25
Common native steers	3 75 a 4 10
Stags and Oxen.	4 75 a 5 25
Bulls and dry cows.	1 70 a 3 75
Good to prime native steers one year ago.	4 80 a 5 05

LIVE CALVES.

With a fairly good run and fair demand, prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb.	7 1/2 a 8
" " common to good, per lb.	6 a 7

LIVE HOGS.

The market continues very quiet, with fair receipts. Prices steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) extreme.	3 45 a 3 75
Hogs, heavy	3 70 a 3 75
Hogs, light to medium	3 75 a 3 80
Pigs	3 80 a 4 00
Roughs	3 00 a 3 80

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards.—Hog market quiet but firm at yesterday's best prices; light hogs, \$3.15@\$3.37½; mixed packers, \$3.25@\$3.45; heavy shipping grades, \$3.20@\$3.47½; rough packing grades, \$3.20@\$3.25. Hogs closed steady; packers bought 36,000; shippers, 200; left over, 2,000.

**ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF
and PROVISION CO.,
Packers of Beef and Pork.**

CINCINNATI.

Hog market active and steady at \$2.85@ \$3.35.

EAST BUFFALO.

HOGS.—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 27 cars; shipments, 9 cars; shipped to New York, estimated 4 cars, all through consignments; only 5 cars yesterday; 15 cars on sale; slow, all local demand; value about steady. Best York weights, \$3.40@\$3.45; mixed mediums and heavy, \$3.45@\$3.50. Pigs dull at \$3.20; roughs and stags, \$2.25@\$3.10. Closing quiet.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady; prime heavy weights, \$3.45; best mediums, \$3.40; best Yorkers, \$3.35; common and fair light, \$3.25@\$3.30; pigs, \$3.20@\$3.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.20@\$3.27.

PEORIA.

Hogs at about yesterday's prices; light, \$3.10@\$3.30; mixed, \$3.20@\$3.32½; heavy, \$3.21@\$3.35; roughs, \$3.00@\$3.15.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs steady; Yorkers, \$3.20@\$3.30; packers, \$3.25@\$3.35; butchers, \$3.30@\$3.45.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a fair run of stuff this week, but the demand was very slow, a few extra choice lambs brought six cents. We quote:

Liv. spring lambs, choice, per lb.	8 1/2 a 6
" " medium, per lb.	8 1/2 a 5 1/2
Liv. sheep	8 1/2 a 4 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Choice fowls had a very good inquiry, but ordinary worked out rather slowly. Turkeys in quite heavy supply and weak. Ducks and geese in excessive supply and irregular in quality and value; some extra fancy fattened holiday stock is bringing a premium, but as a rule outside quotations are extreme for fattened, with ordinary and poor stock dragging heavily at or near inside quotations. We quote:

Chickens, average Westerns	8 1/2 a 7
Fowls, average Western.	8 1/2 a 6 1/2
Roosters, per in.	8 1/2 a 5
Turkeys, average Western, per lb.	9 a 9 1/2
Ducks, average Western, per pair.	55 a 75
" Southern	55 a 50
Geese, average Westerns, per pair	1 10 a 1 50
" Southern	85 a 1 10
Pigeons, prime old.	20 a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

The very slow demand for beef this week, is attributed to the very large demand of poultry for the holidays. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" light	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Native	7 1/2 a 8
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" light	6 1/2 a 7 1/2

Good to prime Westerns	7 a 7 1/2
" "	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Choice Cows	5 1/2 a 6
Common to fair Cows	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	5 a 5 1/2
Fleasty Bologna Bulls	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

The demand for calves, this week, was very slow, with prices ruling steady. We quote:

Veal, City dressed, prime.	12 a 12 1/2
" common to good.	11 a 12
" Country dressed, prime.	9 1/2 a 10
" fair to good.	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" common to fair.	7 1/2 a 8 1/2

BRANCHES:

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.
281 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DRESSED HOOS.

With a slow demand for hogs this week prices remained the same. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 4%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	a 4%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	a 4%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	4% a 4%
Pigs	4% a 4%
Country dressed.	4 a 4%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market advanced fully 1/2c. per lb. this week, with just a fair demand. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	9 a 9 1/2
Common to medium lambs	8 a 8 1/2
Good to prime sheep	a 8
Common to medium.	6 1/2 a 7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 34,265 packages; previous six days, 18,300 packages. The market continues in a very disappointing shape.

The weather continues damp and unfavorable, and buyers are trying hard to pound the market. The majority of receivers still have faith in the situation, and are in hope that as soon as buyers begin to take hold the feeling will steady up, but continued absence of important demand has disheartened some holders and they are quietly shading wherever they think it would result in moving any quantity. We quote:

Turkeys, Jersey and up-river, fancy, per lb.	12 a 13
Md. and Del., choice.	12 a 12 1/2
State and Penn., fancy.	11 a 12 1/2
" good to prime.	10 1/2
O. and Mich., scalped, fancy.	12 a 12 1/2
" fair to good.	9 a 10
" inferior.	6 1/2 a 8 1/2
Chickens, Phila., good to choice.	14 a 16
Broilers, Phila., fancy.	17 a 19
" poor to fair.	10 a 12
" Jersey and near-by, prime.	10 a 11
" fair to good.	9 a 9 1/2
State and Penn., good to prime.	9 a 9 1/2
" fair to good.	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Western, good to prime.	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" fair to good.	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Geese, Maryland, good to prime.	9 1/2 a 11 1/2
" Western, fair to good.	6 1/2 a 8 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.	1 25 a 1 75
" small and dark, per doz.	1 50 a 1 75

PROVISIONS.

The market has been very quiet this week, prices remaining unchanged. We quote:

(JOBING TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.	9 a 9 1/2
" 12 to 14 "	8 1/2 a 9
" heavy.	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.	6 a 6 1/2
" " heavy.	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.	8 1/2 a 9
" (rib in).	9 a 9 1/2
Dried beef sets.	14 a 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16
" shoulders.	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light.	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" " heavy.	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.	7 a 7 1/2
" " Western.	6 a 6 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.	25 00
Beef hams, in sets.	18

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.	5 55 a 5 45

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Striped bass.....	12	a 20
Blennies, Frozen.....	8	a 8
Eels, skinned.....	5	a 10
" skin on.....	3	a 6
White perch.....	5	a 10
Flounders.....	3	a 10
Salmon, Western.....	8	a 16
" Eastern.....	8	a 15
Smerlets, Kennebec.....	8	a 12
" Scotia.....	4	a 18
Lobsters, large.....	8	a 12
" medium.....	8	a 4
Herrings.....	3	a 12
Red snappers.....	6	a 12½
Mackerel Spanish, live.....	15	a 20
" fresh, small.....	8	a 16
" " large.....	8	a 75
Shad, backs.....	125	a 1 60
Shad, roes.....	90	a 2 00
Scallops.....	8	a 5
Soft crabs.....	8	a 6
Weakfish, frozen.....	8	a 5
" green.....	8	a 6
Sea bass.....	10	a 12
White fish.....	10	a 20
Pompano.....	10	a 4
Haddock.....	10	a 15
King fish, live.....	10	a 15
" frozen.....	8	a 5
Oloscoes.....	3½ a 4	a 4
Prawn.....	75	a 75
Sea trout.....	6	a 8
Sheephead.....	5	a 8

GAME.

Prime quail, grouse and partridges in fair request and firm. Not many wild ducks here; Rabbits in liberal supply. We quote:

Quail, prime, fresh, per dozen.....	1 35 a 1 50
" small, inferior.....	60 a 1 10
Partridges, undrawn, dry, per pair.....	1 10 a 1 35
" drawn, per pair.....	85 a 1 10
Grouse, prime undrawn, per pair.....	1 35 a 1 40
" drawn.....	20 a 1 25
Woodcock, prime, per pair.....	1 10 a 1 25
English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz.....	60 a 2 10
Plover, Grass, prime to choice, per doz.....	1 10 a 1 60
" Golden, prime to choice, per doz.....	20 a 2 60
Wild ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. and over to pair.....	20 a 2 60
" light, pair.....	80 a 1 10
" red-head, heavy, 6 lbs. & over, pr.....	85 a 1 85
" light, pair.....	60 a 1 10
" mallard, per pair.....	60 a 95
" blue wing teal, per pair.....	45 a 80
" green wing teal.....	35 a 40
Rabbits, per pair.....	25 a 35
Jack Rabbits, per pair.....	60 a 70

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 26,091 packages; previous six days, 27,867 packages. As we near the Christmas holiday, trade becomes more quiet, but stock is not coming forward fast enough to disturb late values. The business at present is confined closely to highest table grades, and the buying is for current use only. Some of the larger jobbers secured stock last week ahead of their wants, and they were missed from the market this week. It is doubtful that any large proportion of the fresh creamery would pass inspection as extras, but a number of the markets show slight improvement in quality. All grades of State dairy are dragging; imitation creamery slow; factory quiet and slightly easier in tone, though the quantity of stock arriving is not large enough to cause any serious pressure to sell. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.....	21½
" firsts.....	19½ a 20½
" seconds.....	17 a 19½
" thirds.....	15½ a 16½
State finest.....	19½ a 20
" firsts.....	18 a 19
" thirds to seconds.....	15½ a 17½
State dairy, half firkin tubs, finest.....	18½
" tube, thirds to seconds.....	16% a 17½
" firkins, fancy.....	17½ a 18
" seconds to firsts.....	14½ a 16½
" firsts.....	17 a 17½
" seconds.....	15 a 16
" factory, June extras.....	13½ a 14½
" June, sec. to firsts.....	13½ a 14
" fresh, extras.....	15½
" seconds.....	14
" lower grades.....	12½ a 13½
Boils, fresh, fancy.....	14½ a 15
" fair to good.....	13½ a 14

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 18,216 boxes; previous six days, 18,013 boxes. There was very little doing during the week, excepting small peddling lots from store, and the market is without any new features, though very strong, and top quotations have been occasionally exceeded in a small way. Skims quiet, but all grades firmly held. We quote:

State, full cream, Sep. & Oct., large colored, Fcy 10½ a 11½	
" Nov., large, colored, choice.....	10½ a 10
" Sep. & Oct., large, white, Fcy 10½ a 11	
" large, good to prime.....	9½ a 10
" large, common to fair.....	7½ a 9½
" Sep. & Oct., small, col., fancy.....	11½ a 11½
" small, white, "	11½ a 11½
" Nov., small, good to prime.....	10½ a 10½
" common to fair. 7½ a 9½	

ILLINOIS CREAMERY CO., ELGIN, ILL.

Manufacturers of
**Extra Fancy New
Process Creamery Butter.**

Offices, 129 SO. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

State, light skims, small, choice.....	8½ a 8½
" " large.....	8 a 8½
" part skims, small choice.....	7½ a 8
" " large choice.....	7 a 7½
" " good to prime.....	6 a 6½
" " common to fair.....	4½ a 5½
" full skims.....	3½ a 4

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 23,146 cases; previous six days, 30,238 cases. The general features are unchanged. Receipts continue very light, and there is a scarcity of high grade fresh gathered, but the demand is very quiet and the continued mild weather in producing sections prevents buying beyond the merest actual needs. There are still a number of lots of secondary quality fresh and late gathered, mostly Southern for which it is hard to find an outlet. Lined of fancy quality continue in small supply and steady. We quote:

State and Penn., fresh, per doz.....	26 a 27½
" pr. to good, per 3-doz. case 5 90 a 6 80	
Western, best, loss off.....	26 a 27½
" fair to good.....	24 a 25½
Kentucky, fresh-gathered, choice, loss off.....	25½ a 26½
Tennessee, pr. to good.....	21 a 22½
Refrigerator, early packed, fancy, case count 19.....	19 a 17
" under grades.....	14½ a 17
" fall-packed, fancy, case count 21½.....	22½ a 23½
" fr. good, "	17½ a 20½
Lined, fancy.....	17 a 17½
" fair to good.....	15½ a 17

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There has been considerable business done in the last week, especially on tankage and blood, in order to secure the low freight rate ruling, as it is reported that the freight rate will be higher after Jan. 1, 1899. Further business has been done in blood for export. We quote:

Bone meal steamed, per ton.....	\$21 00 a 21 50
" raw, per ton.....	23 00 a 24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1 60 a 1 62½
" to arrive.....	1 a 1 62½
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	14 50 a 15 50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonium.....	1 67½ a 1 70
Dried blood, West, high gr., fine ground.....	1 75 a 15 00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago.....	14 25 a 15 00
" 8 and 20 "	13 00 a 13 60
" 7 and 30 "	13 00 a 13 50
" 6 and 35 "	12 00 a 12 25
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York.....	7 00 a 8 00
Anotine, per unit, dist. New York.....	1 77½ a 1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	9 75 a 10 00
Fish scrap, dried.....	18 75 a 19 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2 62½ a 2 68
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	2 65 a 2 67½
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.....	2 47½ a 2 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	5 50 a 5 00
South Carolina phosphorite rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	2 80 a 3 00
The same dried.....	3 50 a 3 60

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8 80 a 9 05
" ex store, in bulk.....	9 60 a 10 65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7 00 a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't.....	7 75 a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store.....	1 83 a 1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 49 per cent.).....	1 03 a 1 15
The same, spot.....	1 06 a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	1 99 a 2 08½
Sylvinite, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit S. P.	36½ a 37½

A Fine Table Butter Guaranteed
to be the Pure Product of Cows'
Milk, and sold at prices within
the reach of all.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue.....	50 to 65c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25 to 60c a pair
" Beef.....	15 a 25c a pair
Calves' livers.....	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails.....	8 to 12c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 to 12c a lb
Butts, beef.....	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb chops.....	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55 00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	35 00
Hoofs.....	20 00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality \$150 00-190 00	100 00-150 00
" 7½-5½ oz. and und. "	50 00-90 00
Ginstock, Dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00-8 00
" Wet, "	1 50-3 00
Hair tails, per pce.....	3-3½c

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	1 ½ a 1 ½
*Suet, fresh and heavy.....	.85 a 3½

Shop bones, per cwts.....	.50 a 60
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SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambkins.....	.75 a 90
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SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle.....	.64
" " median, per bundle.....	.82 00
" " narrow, "	.50
" domestic, "	.40
Hog, American, tbs, per lb.....	.20
" bbis, per lb.....	.20
" ½ bbls, per lb.....	.32
" bags, per lb.....	.22
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y. ....	.13
" per lb.	2 3
" bungs, pieces, f.o.b. N. Y. ....	.7
" per lb. ....	.6½
" middles, per set (57/80 ft.), f.o.b. N. Y. ....	.50
" per lb.	4 5
" weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's....	.5
" No. 2's....	2 3
Russian rings.....	.12 .90

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing. Black.....	.10 ½ 11
" White.....	.17 ½ 18
" Penang, White.....	.16 ½ 17 ½
" Red Zanzibar.....	.15 18
" Shot.....	.11
Allspice.....	.10 ½ 12
Coriander.....	.4 5
Cloves.....	.10 14
Mace.....	.45 50
Nutmegs, 110s.....	.45 48
Ginger, Jamaica.....	.19 21
" African.....	.6 10
Sage Leaf.....	.7 9
" Bubbled.....	.10
Marjoram.....	.25 26

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 a 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ a 5
Crystals.....	5 a 6
Powdered.....	5 a 6

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IMPORTERS and GRINDERS OF SPICES,

Boston Office,
No. 11 Chatham Street.

244 and 246 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

December 24, 1898.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

A SINGULAR FACT.

The Biddeford, Me., Board of Trade took up the trading stamp scheme at its last meeting and hammered it well. The leading merchant said: "After long and varied trial of advertising plans, my experience has been that the best results come from advertising in the papers."

"Jes so!" We've known that all the time. Not only are the trade papers the best means of intelligently upholding and expressing the virtues of a genuine article, but in supporting the paper with their patronage the butchers, grocers and other dealers brace and sustain an organ which at all times guards their interests and those of the trade. We will venture the assertion that if the retailer would lay aside 5 per cent. of his gross sales per year as an advertising fund and use it in paper advertising he will secure more and better custom than he does by giving the same amount of money to some fake scheme, which gives his business temporarily the color of success, while it is really digging into its vitals and destroying its life. We know an eminent marketman in Hartford, Conn., who spent \$800 in one year in 5 per cent. bonuses to these trading stamp schemes. Any grocer or butcher who does a gross trade of \$10,000 per year and gives out coupons during that time, makes the trading stamp leech a present of \$500. All this time he is educating his customer to the idea that his profit is so large that he can afford to do this. If the trade paper which watches the interests of the tradesman and helps him and his business at every turn were to go and ask him to advertise at the rate of \$250 per year with it the profligate dealer would throw up his hands in holy horror and gasp out: "I cannot afford it! My business is not paying." And yet this same dealer pays a commercial trickster \$500 a year for nothing. He not only pays 5 per cent. on the temporary new trade it might bring, but he has to pay it on the custom he has spent years in building up. We will venture the assertion that no marketman who has handled trading stamps a year gives out less than \$250 on this 5 per cent. basis. We make this assertion on the assumption that no grocer or butcher can live, pay rent and the ordinary expenses of his business and sell less than \$100 worth of stuff per week. He couldn't live on the profit of a smaller business than that, and he can hardly exist on that.

The average marketman of any size at all sells from \$300 to \$400 worth of goods per week. His contribution to the trading stamp company then is from \$700 to \$1,000 per year. We will venture another assertion, viz.:

that after two years' use of these stamps the distributors' business has not been increased 5 per cent. by them, and that at the end of three years' use they will have lost their entire influence for drawing trade. They then become a repellent. People become nauseated and seek an honest grocer or butcher, for the public mind becomes imbued with the idea that the patron of a fakir is himself a fakir of goods. The marketman may be as honest a man as there is. Eventually these innocuous things become destroyers of trade. They hurt from the start.

When the tradesman sees his error he then looks to his "friendly organ" to come to his relief and help to drive the evil out. In the meantime, he has been sustaining his trade enemy at the rate of about \$800 per year to imperil his name and his trade without once thinking of advertising his goods in the valuable columns of his trade "organ," and thus bracing it for the fight. He sometimes doesn't even see his way clear to pay a \$2 subscription to the paper on which he relies at the finish.

Kill the trading stamp by all means, but don't forget the "organ" which fights the battle.

PARTNERS FOR A DAY.

Did the marketman ever think of making his clerk his partner for one day in the Christmas rush? Divide with him one day. It makes him work better, do more and pays you better. Never have your clerks and assistants so cowered that they serve with the feeling that they are working for the sake of holding their jobs. Pushing trade with a dead soul gives neither the business nor the spirit any life.

The merchant prince of to-day does it. That man is John Wanamaker, who divides the profits of one busy Christmas holiday with his employees. He finds that it pays him. If it pays him it will pay you. His clerks love him and work with individual pleasure for him. Take the day before Christmas. Give your clerks half of the profits on the sales of that day and note the result. They will involuntarily liven up and become veritable solicitors. Their heart, soul and body being in the business fetch the money to the till. The assistants as by inspiration buckle down to work better with a five dollar gold piece glittering ahead on their pay slip at night. Such recognition from their employer gives the employee moral backbone, restores their self respect and makes them feel that they are somebody, with something in their pockets, and working for a decent somebody.

AN ILLUSTRIOS BUTCHER.

The Astors are not "blue blood," as aristocracy knows that blood. When people speak

of "Wales' daughter marrying an Astor" they forget that H. R. H., Albert Edward, in tracing a prospective son-in-law's pedigree lands it in a pig sty and turns up his royal nose at the odor of the family tree. No; the Astors are not "blue blood," nor genuine Americans. John Jacob Astor, the founder of the American family, was only the fourth son of a butcher at Waldorf, near Heidelberg. William Waldorf Astor, who is now permanently established in England, is the grandson of this humble butcher. Now, please put up the price of meat. Waldorf-Astoria moralizes the meat cutter and his town. It is very appropriate, then, as the Englishman says, that the family monument and masterpiece should be a "heating 'ouse."

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Protective Association of Springfield, Mass., has decided to "shut shop" on Dec. 26. As nearly every decent butcher and grocer in this important Massachusetts city belongs to this association, the decision to close is tantamount to saying that marketdom will have a close holiday. All will enjoy it.

We have always taken the position that in a proper distribution of business the stock raiser should stop when he had reared the live stock and delivered on the hoof to the packer; that the packer's business was to slaughter and deliver the carcass to the butcher, the hide to the hide merchant, and the residue into their legitimate channels, and there stop; that the retailer's business was to cut up that carcass and sell it to the consumer, utilize his waste products and stop there. If either of these invade the other's field there is trouble, and it gives the other the hint and right to countermarch. The packer is watching the slaughterhouse idea in the retailer's mind and the two are becoming skeptical of each other. This should not be.

Impure Foods in England.

In Lancashire 1,474 samples were seized under the Food and Drugs act during the year. Of these 225 were offenses. The chief item of adulteration was butter. Out of 466 samples of butter, 123 were offenses. There were 233 prosecutions and 200 convictions. The proportion of offenses showed an increase over last year. The inspector of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society found 144 offenses out of 263 samples of butter purchased. All this happened in Lancashire, England, noted for its excellent butter products. The same state of affairs exists all over England. Uncle Sam, it seems, is not the only purveyor of imperfect food stuffs. Many of these compounds are healthier than the rich cream of the tuberculous Jersey cow. If much of the butter of the dairy herd were analyzed it would shock hygiene.

The Edible Dog.

The Chinese, like the Hawaiians, eat dogs. But the Chinese do not eat all dogs; neither do the Sandwich Islanders. The Chow-chow dog of the Mongolian is a bright faced, short, pointy eared, brainy headed, short, nuggety, long wooly hided canine which is kind, domestic and pretty. His fur is fine. Six or eight skins make a robe. He has a black tongue, and his meat is said to be delightful. These dogs are specially fattened and no not have the strong wild taste of common curs, and hounds. Their meat is a delicacy. For many years it was the royal dish in the late King Kalakaua's palace at Honolulu. When the Hawaiian monarch wished to especially honor a distinguished guest he gave him roast dog. Otherwise he simply fed him on common stuff, like chicken, mutton and the like.

Trade News* and Hints

A Removable Tank Refrigerator.

A removable tank refrigerator is something new in the frigeration field. It is a box made of double-seamed, galvanized iron. The ice rack is novel in construction. It is in the form of a flat top trussed arch, bearing only at the outside edges. The mechanical reason for this is that it removes the strain from the center of the rack, at the same time preventing it from being smashed down, as sometimes happens. The construction is strong and the box is well insulated. Its convenience is apparent, and being a removable tank refrigerator makes it fill a long-felt want.

Worthy Son of His Worthy Father.

"Like father, like son," and "a chip of the old block" are trite sayings of much consequence when the one has won an honorable name by a meritorious career and the scion is as conspicuously hewing his way to the front on his merits and along the same stubborn road.

Instead of wasting or profligating his youth in a frivolous and fastidious life, like the sons of many wealthy gentlemen because they don't have to work, Max Sulzberger, while enjoying the legitimate recreations and pleasures of social life in social hours, applies his head and energy to mastering and carrying out the details of the big packinghouse business which stands as a monument to his father's well-known capacity and energy.

Max Sulzberger is not only a source of pride and joy to his distinguished father, but he is a young man worthy to be held up as a light and as an example to other young men who are "sowing wild oats" and in other ways wasting the time, love and money of their fathers in seeking no other reputation or profit than that of being "a jolly good fellow" by senseless men, and a simpleton by sensible women.

Young Sulzberger is about 20 years old, and he already knows the packinghouse business "from A to zillard," inside and outside, and he is a "jolly good fellow," too. On a very recent visit to the office of "The National Provisioner" we were struck with this fact, as well as with the general depth, broadness and intelligent detail possessed by this assiduous young man.

Foods as Medicines.

A medical book states that foods—particularly vegetable foods—have specific medicinal properties and those making a specialty of any one kind should understand the effects of it upon the body and upon its organs. We excerpt the following:

Carrots for sufferers of asthma.

Water-cress is a remedy for scurvy.

Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

EXTRAORDINARY FACTS ABOUT A HOG.

Last week we told of the elephantine hog now on exhibition at a provision store on 33d street near 8th avenue. The hog arrived in the city after we went to press. We are now able to verify our statement that this is the biggest hog ever grown in the world, by giving its dimensions as accurately as they could be made for us in the packing-house store. This hog weighed, alive, 1,609 pounds. Its dead dressed weight was 1,336 pounds. This huge swine measured over 9 feet from tip to tip—tip of its nose to the tip of its tail. It measures 2½ feet across the loin, 2½ feet across the hams and 6 feet in girth. This makes the hog 3 feet through. It is split at the shoulder, and to look into the great carcass is like looking into the crevice of a cavern. The carcass spreads across the perspective of the store like a Titanic statue of Pork personified. It also looks like the body of the great hog god emblamed and reposing in its gigantic majesty. From hip bone to toe it measures 3½ feet and about the same from the crest of the shoulder blade to the bottom of the foot. The great fat jolts extend nearly two feet across. From between the ears to the tail is over seven feet. The tail itself is the smallest thing in the big proportions. It is a mere point in the air. The face of the hog is also small for the size of the animal. It is only 16 inches long. The hams are monsters in size, and the vast stretch of pork in the long waist is borne just above the ground by four comparatively small feet. The usual porker is a mere pygmy by its side. The biggest hog heretofore grown weighed 1,250 pounds dead weight.

The facts we have given above are merely the rough measurements of the body as it lays on exhibition. Below we give the interesting history of this extraordinary hog, which we have obtained from Mr. Robert Black of Cream Ridge, N. J., who raised it. This animal was a boar. He was bred a pure "Jersey Red." His age at slaughter was, as we stated last week, 2½ years. His weight when pigged—that is, at birth—was about 4 pounds. His height in August of this year was 4 feet 10 inches. At that time he measured 9 feet 1 inch from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail; 11 feet 3 inches around the shoulder and 11 feet 6 inches loin measurement. These measurements were taken in August 1898 and no live weight measurement has been made since.

The extraordinary part of the career of this immense swine is that no special care was taken with him until February of this year. Since then he has been well looked after. On Feb. 22, 1898, he weighed 960 pounds. For twenty months he just rooted his way along in life like any other hog. In the first part of the feeding stage plenty of milk and corn was used. During the last ten months of his life Mr. Black allowed him 20 quarts of pure milk per day and from 8 to 10 quarts of rye flour. Thus fed, he in ten months drank 6,120 quarts or 1,530 gallons of milk, and ate

about 2,754 quarts of rye flour. At 4 cents per quart for milk, wholesale, this diet amounts to 80 cents per day for lacteal food, or \$244.80 for the ten months' supply of milk. Estimating rye flour at 3 cents per pound wholesale, this item cost 27 cents per day, or \$72.62 for the same length of time. The cost of the bill of fare for these two items alone foots up to \$317.42 for two months short of a year. This is \$317.42 for 306 days, or more than a dollar per day. At the beginning of this force-feeding stage the hog weighed 960 pounds. At the end of that period, when killed, he weighed 1,609 pounds; a gain of 649 pounds, at a cost of nearly 49 cents per pound to produce it. It was thought that he would not eat the whole of his allowance, but he could be relied upon to consume 14 to 16 quarts of rye flour daily when mixed with milk.

On Sept. 1 of this year Mr. Black started to stall-feed him. Then he used corn meal, milk and apples. At the end of September the hog broke down in his hind legs and never stood on all fours again after that time. This breakdown was caused by some strangers disturbing him when the proprietor was away from home. The cost of raising this hog has been more than 15 cents per pound for food alone, counting nothing for labor and housing. During the last three months he was fed with a spoon, much after the manner of feeding a sick child. Part of the time he had to be watched at night to keep him from choking himself.

Mr. Black believes that he could have made this monster 200 pounds larger if he had not broken down, as after that accident he did not do so well.

He did his fastest growing in August and September. During the period in which he received apples as part of his diet, the hog ate 25 large apples daily, or from 8 to 10 at each mess.

The raiser of this huge hog tells us that he still has some of the same stock left, out of which he will try to beat his own world's record by producing a heavier one.

The heaviest (live weight) hog we have any knowledge of was produced by a farmer of Decatur, Ala. It weighed 1,524 pounds on the hoof, was three years old, and was so fat that it could not rise, and, unless it died recently, is still in existence. It was a Berkshire bred hog, crossed on native Southern stock. Its owner claims to have refused \$500 for it, preferring to reap a larger sum by exhibiting the animal from place to place. The dimensions of this big Alabama swine are as follows: 10 feet 2 inches long and 4 feet 6 inches high.

There is a striking contrast between the two. The nearest authentic weights to these that we know of are dead weights of 900 to 1,000 pounds, and live weights of 1,250 to 1,300 pounds. Such monster swines only demonstrate the extent of expenses, possibilities of elephantine sizes, and the value of advertising. That is all.



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FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork-loins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

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prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

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A Curious Case of Malformation.

The Scientific American says:

"Through the courtesy of Mr. W. O. McCurdy, publisher of The Beeville Bee, of Beeville, Texas, we are enabled to present our readers with one of the most remarkable curiosities in the way of animal malformation that we have seen for years. The cow shown in our engraving is five years old and is the property of W. J. Miller a ranchman of Bee County, Texas. Since its first year its hoofs have been growing until they are now about fourteen inches in length and shaped as shown in the photograph. As it may be supposed in cattle-growing countries, the ranchmen have been very much interested in this strange-looking animal and they are unanimous in stating that this is the first instance on record of such a malformation. The cow has given birth to one calf, which has in no way inherited the peculiarity of its mother." (While the cow is a curious exaggeration of many others less seriously afflicted, we feel that the malformation is not a birthmark, but is a deformity, due to continued tramping in marshes or soft ground. Cattle feeding on the residue of breweries, or about mushy sur-

"THEINEVITABLE."

We publish with pleasure the following article from Secretary Stillman:

Having so many times been informed by one of the agents of one of the great beef firms of our country, "that the time is approaching when the wholesale men would establish retail markets all over our land, especially in the large cities," I am led to ask, Is this the inevitable? and is there no escape? Or is my informant mistaken? or, perhaps, in his egotism, he thinks that the desire of his heart will be adopted by the many, as he thinks, less wiser heads than his own, though they stand as far above him in intellect as the sun is above the earth. It seems impossible that men who owe all they have to the retail dealers of our country should, or could, stoop to destroy the very men who made them. For one, I have not lost faith in humanity.

The blatant tones of the Old National, which only served to make the combative ness of their opponents, is a thing of the past. In those days, some of the leaders seemed to think that our wholesale dealers were a swarm of bees and to hive them they had only to make a loud noise, and they would bunch

we can see manifestations toward the accomplishment of what some term, "The inevitable," we shall borrow no trouble of that sort. But there is an "inevitable" which we cannot escape if we as retail dealers do not bestir ourselves. Those who belong to the Retail Butchers' Protective Association (and every butcher should belong to it) have taken a solemn obligation, viz., the "Dead Beat" clause, I ask, Have you lived up to it? The wholesale dealer, it is said, "owns some of us," and why should he not? For you have failed, many of you, to keep your obligation. Am I right, or Utopian in my conclusion? Let me tell you that the moment you place confidence in your brother and act up to your obligation, and he knows it, you will have "converted a sinner from the error of his way," and made a friend that will stand by you every time. "The inevitable" will be this. If you fail to keep your obligation you will not only go down yourself, but you will pull others down with you. The success of every merchant depends upon his collections or the fact that he does business upon a cash basis.

I. W. STILLMAN.

Hard Knock for Trading Stamps.

The New Haven Retail Merchants' Association has taken the following action in regard to trading stamps:

Your executive committee to whom was referred the matter of giving trading stamps, coupons and other tokens with sales of merchandise, and the matter of securing just and sufficient protection to the merchant against bad debtors, begs leave to report that they have carefully considered these matters, and believe that some action would be of distinct benefit to mercantile interests. They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the giving of trading stamps, coupons and other tokens with sales of merchandise to be redeemed for money or in other articles of merchandise is a distinct disadvantage to the merchant, is unprofitable, and a pernicious practice, and that some action should be taken by the next general assembly to put a stop to all such practices.

"Resolved, That the present laws do not afford sufficient protection against the dishonest and unscrupulous debtor, and that a just and equitable law should be formed and passed so that no longer would a premium be put upon dishonesty, and the honest debtor would not be compelled to suffer from the acts of those who prey upon the selling trades, and that such a bill would be conducive to the better general feeling in mercantile circles, and the uplifting of the morals and practices throughout the State.

"Resolved, That this association hereby requests the newly elected members from this city to the next general assembly to use their influence and their votes in the furtherance of any just and equitable bill that may be presented on the subjects above mentioned, and further resolve that this association tenders to other similar organizations throughout the State its assistance and co-operation to secure the passage of any just and equitable bill that may be presented having in view the correction of these two abuses.

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this association, the advertising by merchants in fair programmes, of fraternal societies, churches and other organizations, and the giving of merchandise as prizes and for sale in such affairs, is an unprofitable and an unreasonable demand upon the mercantile public, and that a discontinuance would work to the benefit of all, and would quickly put a stop to the practice now so generally in vogue; that this association hereby requests all members to discontinue this form of advertising, and the donation of money and articles for such purposes."



MALFORMATION OF A COW.
(Courtesy of "Scientific American.")

faces for any length of time have their hoofs more or less turned up, distorted and elongated. In the meantime the hoof is likely to become diseased. This shows itself in a hardened exuding growth. Frequenters of the Chicago or Kansas City stockyards frequently observe these malformations in a lesser degree. The above is striking, however.—Associate Editor, "National Provisioner."

Melton Veal.

Take one pint of any cold veal, either roasted or boiled; chop it fine, and season with salt, pepper and lemon juice; add two or three tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs, and moisten with soup stock or hot water. Take one-third as much finely chopped ham as of veal; season with mustard and cayenne; add one tablespoonful of cracker crumbs, and moisten with hot stock or water. Butter a mold, and line it with slices of hard-boiled egg. Put in the two mixtures irregularly, so that when cut it will have a mottled appearance; press in closely, and steam three-quarters of an hour. Set away to cool; remove from the mold and slice before serving.

This is an excellent dish for lunch or tea.

LeRoy Knapp has purchased the meat business of John Kurtzenacker at Nassau, N. Y.

Local AND Personal

** H. W. Johns Company secured a judgment against John D. and Irving Fish for \$106.

** The Hudson Valley Dairy Company has obtained a judgment against Aaron and Louis Kadans Fishlander for \$195.

** Eastmans Company of New York has secured judgment against Heyman Levy for \$207.

** The Manhattan Beef Company, Limited, has secured a judgment against John Renner for \$32.

** The Petrolia Manufacturing Company obtained a judgment against The Bell & Bogart Soap Company for \$2,054.

** Henry B. Pratt, Jr., obtained a judgment against The Bell & Bogart Soap Company for \$320.

** H. H. Lyman, as commissioner, etc., has secured judgment against the Broadway Garden Hotel and Cafe Company and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland for \$1,709.

** The Cudahy Packing Company has obtained judgment against Agnes Weiss for \$268.

** Eastmans Company, of New York, has secured a judgment against Charles L. Altman for \$314.

** Cudahy Packing Company has obtained judgment against William R. Coker for \$142.

** The United Dressed Beef Company last week did the biggest week's business in its existence. It slaughtered 3,000 cattle during the week. Over 2,500 were slaughtered this week. This is a gratifying result, considering that this concern has done a big trade all the year.

** Treasurer Lewis Samuels, of the United Dressed Beef Company, looks refreshed by his Western trip, even if he had to ride in stiff breezes after fine Christmas cattle.

** Julius Keil has opened a new butcher shop at 369 1st avenue. He opened his doors for business last Saturday.

** William Schoenleber last Saturday opened the retail meat market formerly kept by R. Hayes at 354 East 13th street. His meat box and poultry racks presented quite a businesslike and cheerful appearance.

** Mr. Kirk B. Armour was in the city last week. He took a look around at the branches and then left for the West. General Manager Galbraith showed him about over the "situation." Mr. Armour's Eastern visit had no further significance than that attached to a general business look around at this time of the year.

** General Manager Hughes is pleasantly ensconced in his comfortable office at Cudahy's, corner 35th street and 11th avenue. Mr. Hughes' roundup of the many branches under his charge shows that things are as good as the times will permit.

** Herman Stephan, the big butcher of 646 10th avenue, bought thirteen very fine Christmas cattle from Kaufman & Straus this week. They were from a herd of the very finest special bred and hand fed stock brought East for the holiday trade.

The J. H. Ladew Feed Co., of 769 1st avenue, is selling the better class of butchers in New York City a large quantity of hay, oats, bran and salt for their wagon horses, etc. The same company also operates the East River Melting Co., which sends wagons around the city collecting bones from the butcher shops.

** Mr. Kirch opened a new butcher shop last Saturday at 58 East 62d street. It is a slow time to start out, but may be he wishes to hit the rocks first.

** The following ex-boss butchers are now working for the Siegel & Cooper Co.'s meat stall: B. Schuler, who once had a shop at 172 8th avenue; Morris Katz, the late proprietor of the one-time Murray Hill Beef Co., on 3d avenue; and Munn, who formerly had a retail meat market on 7th avenue. Now, you can draw your own conclusions.

** E. W. Davis & Co., the well-known hog concern at the foot of West 39th street, bought a fine bay horse from Dahlman, of East 24th street, this week. By the way, Dahlman seems to be a reliable dealer, judging by the upstanding stock he has sold to many of the big concerns of the city.

** Richard Webber says that the Harlem Packinghouse last month did the biggest business of any month during the year. December is also showing up well. Month for month, the business this year has each month shown from a slight to a considerable increase over the volume of business for the corresponding month of last year. The percentage of profits has not been as large this year, owing to the higher price of stuffs wholesale and the closer margin of profit at which goods were sold. As Mr. Webber does not yearn for the earth, he finds solace in doing his big business for a reasonable profit. Too high a profit is not good for the price turns custom away.

** The Board of Health inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meats for the week ending Dec. 21: Calves, 1,510 lbs.; livers, 50 lbs.; 39 barrels poultry, 8,819 lbs.; beef, 3,840 lbs.; veal, 3,000 lbs.; mutton, 7,800 lbs.; bugs, 13,525.

** Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have obtained a judgment against John F. Hagger for \$540.

Mr. Galbraith in a Wreck.

Mr. C. C. Galbraith, the General Eastern manager of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, who had been to Philadelphia, and was on his return trip to New York, was in the smash-up on the Pennsylvania railroad on Wednesday, near Rahway, N. J. He was violently thrown out of his berth, but luckily escaped injury. Mr. Galbraith has just gotten over a case of grip. He is doubly fortunate in passing through each death trap without harm.

Christmas Sheep.

Swift and Company have killed some of the finest Christmas sheep to be seen anywhere. Their clean, big, bushy tails are worth the whole carcass when attached to hang in butcher shops as an advertisement. The buying and eating public would not soon forget the shop or the butcher who hung such novelties before their curious gaze. A shrewd butcher took a big lot of them at a fancy price for the special purpose of catching and holding the crowd. This butcher will get fancy prices for that fancy mutton and he will be able to crowd some good mutton, which he bought cheaper, in at the higher price paid for this Christmas mutton.

Butcher Sense.

1. Don't buy too much at a time unless you find a bargain, are smart enough for the future market, and get an advantage in quantity, for your meats will dry out, lose weight, get harder and hence cheaper.

2. Don't hire a reckless cutter—one who will cut regardless of cost.

3. Buy only what you can sell to your regular line of customers.

4. Keep each expense separate, so as to see where the greatest loss is and what expense gives the greatest return.

5. Add up the little things and see how big they are in a lump. Then kill as many of the little borers as possible.

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**NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th St.**

It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

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Tracking and Rollers.**

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, December 23, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Levey, Jules, 2092 8th ave.; to Isaac Levey (Filed Dec. 17).....
Plant, L., 1076 Bathgate ave.; to H. Fatt (Filed Dec. 17).....
Keil, Julius, 369 1st ave.; to E. Marcschider (Filed Dec. 21).....
Chasanowitz, L. S., 5 Orchard st.; to M. S. Schninsky (Filed Dec. 21).....
Westheimer, A., 267 7th ave.; to H. Gatwillig (Filed Dec. 22).....

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Settler & Bartell, 208 Crescent st.; to Sophie Dyruff (Filed Dec. 21).....
Grodewald, Henry C., 405 Myrtle ave.; to Natl. Cash Reg. Co. (Filed Dec. 22).....
Kerzner, Henry, 180 Wyckoff ave.; to Augusta Loschert (Filed Dec. 22).....

Bills of Sale.

Scholl, Louisa, 637 Vanderbilt ave.; to Benj. Kahn (Filed Dec. 19).....
Steven, Henry, 376 Flushing ave.; to William Schaefers (Filed Dec. 22).....
Reif, Anton, 118 Ellery st.; to Mathias Markle (Filed Dec. 22).....
Bohack, Edward, near 1952 Fulton st.; to Henry F. Linnenmeyer (Filed Dec. 22).....
Schulenberg, Marie, 206 Fleethurst ave.; to Frederick Hambrock (Filed Dec. 23).....

Pollah, A., 35 Pitt st.; to Nettie Pollah (Filed Dec. 17).....
Schlesiner, Alex., 3341 3d ave.; to G. Liss (Filed Dec. 19).....
Cambell, L., 51 Olive st.; to N. Sevigin (Filed Dec. 20).....
Beck, C. F., 436-438 E. 18th st.; to Sierier & Probansky (Filed Dec. 21).....

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Klee, J. P., 205 Nostrand ave.; to Natl. Cash Reg. Co. (Filed Dec. 19).....
Stelter, Louis, 93 Tillany st.; to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co. (R) (Filed Dec. 19).....
Nelson, Adolph, 354 Atlantic ave.; to G. T. Lawrence (Filed Dec. 20).....
Sather, E., 439 Court st.; to Henry & John Van Gahn (Filed Dec. 21).....

Bills of Sale.

Kahn, Morris, 740 Bergen st.; to Anna Dillmann (Filed Dec. 19).....
Italia, Salvatore L., 211 Union ave.; to F. Capria (Filed Dec. 20).....
Hirsch, Herman, 71 Graham ave.; to M. Friend (Filed Dec. 20).....

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Baleczwick, Stanislaus, Bayonne; to N. Ripp.....

Hurley, Patrick, to Ellen Hurley (cows).

Bills of Sale.

Auricchio, Luigi, to F. Valvo.....

H. Fradd & Co., Manchester, provisions; Horatio Fradd, individually, R. E. mortg. \$2,000.

NEW JERSEY—Gustav Steup, Jersey City, hotel; dead.—William H. Britton, Perineville, hotel; dead.—Herman Deile, Hoboken, wholesale provisions; judgt. \$571.

NEW YORK—Henry Klein, Nyack, meat market; out of business.—Charles A. Gerhard, Piermont, hotel; out of business.—John H. Murphy, Roslyn, hotel dead.—Greenway & Minahan, Syracuse, St. Cloud Hotel; Minahan retires.—H. L. North, Woodville, hotel, dead.—Henry Beck, Corning, meat; R. E. mortg. \$4,000.—James E. Kelly, Rochester, meat; judgt. \$148.—Mary A. McCargo, Rochester, meat; deeds R. E. \$1.—Frank E. Stephens, Utica, hotel; judgt. \$198.

OHIO—Conrad Burkhauser, Cincinnati, restaurant, etc.; chatl. mortg. \$6,240.—William Gerdes, Cincinnati, hotel; R. E. mortg. \$33,000.—W. E. Power, Cleveland, meats; bill of sale \$1,100.—C. M. Tyrrell, Findlay, Joy House; assigned.

PENNSYLVANIA—W. L. Laughlin, McKeesport, hotel; damaged by fire.—Speers & Son, Du Bois, meat; judgt. \$400 vs. S. K. Speers, individually.—Leander Weiss, Saint Clair, hotel; execution \$300.—J. G. Regelmann, South Williamsport, hotel; revival judgt. \$480.—Purcell Bros., Tamaqua, hotel; R. E. mortgs. \$7,000.

RHODE ISLAND—Chase & Simmons, Providence, meats; dissolved.—John D. Lemay, Central Falls, meats; deeds R. E. \$600.—Edgar P. Miller, Central Falls, butcher; deeds R. E. \$10.—Lazarus Lipshitz, Providence, market; R. E. attached \$100.—Henry D. Tucker, Woonsocket, fish; bought R. E. and mortgaged same \$10,300.

TENNESSEE—H. C. Stratton, Chattanooga, meat; chatl. mortg. \$400.

UTAH—William McGuire, Price, meat; sold out.

VERMONT—George H. Charland, Bennington, provisions; burned out.—Charles F. Leonard, Shoreham, hotel; succeeded by F. H. Moore.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Emma B. Cameron, St. John, bills of sale; \$1,100 and \$300.—Mrs. W. L. Cameron, St. John, hotel; bill of sale, \$1,100.—Felix McGirr, St. John, butcher; capias \$500.—E. M. Cormier, Shequogue, oyster packer; bill of sale \$300.

New Shops.

W. S. Early will open a new meat market in the Whittier block, Hennet, N. Y., Jan. 2 next.

Brooks & Austin have opened a new butcher shop in Dayville, N. Y.

Michael A. McCovey has opened a new market on St. Paul street, Waterford, Mass.

John Keith opened a new market at the corner of Dodds and Montgomery avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Hensley & Latimer have opened a new butcher shop at Jacksboro, Texas.

Ira Davis is building a slaughter house for Herbert Leavitt at Feyler's Corner, Me.

Melvin Ray has opened a new meat market in the Bixby block, Poultney, Vt.

Capt. Charles Sawyer has opened a new market at Jonesport, Me.

T. H. Plummer has re-opened the meat market at Willow and Grant streets, McKeesport, Pa.

Business Changes.

Thomas Donahue continues the meat business of his father, the late Michael Donahue, at Rochester, N. H.

C. B. Harrison, of Montclair, N. J., has purchased the butcher business of Frank A. Mead at Chatham, N. Y.

George W. Little has purchased the meat market of L. A. W. Booth at Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

William Lee has bought out the meat business of Charles Syriac at Indian Orchard, Mass.

A. B. Hosford has purchased the meat market at Honeoye, N. Y.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, December 23, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Littmann, L. A., 159 E. 53d st.; to H. Muller (Filed Dec. 17).....
Bullwinkle, Geo., 1329 Broadway and 110 to 116 W. 35th st.; to P. Ballantine (R) (Filed Dec. 17).....
Wohlmann, C. F., 220 St. Nicholas ave.; to F. Wohlmann (Filed Dec. 17).....

Pampamilla, S., 70 1st st.; to Metropolitan Fixt. Co. (Filed Dec. 19).....
Dougherty, P. J., 160 Park Row; to E. R. Biebler (Filed Dec. 20).....
Hulse, C., 421 Willis ave.; to E. R. Biebler (R) (Filed Dec. 20).....
Golpert, D. & Co., 310 E. Houston st.; to H. Warser (Filed Dec. 20).....
Blake & Miers, 1325 Broadway; to Lord & Taylor (Filed Dec. 20).....
Le Bruse & Pryke, 89 White st.; to C. E. Smith (Filed Dec. 20).....
Simon & Dinzen, 42 Walton st.; Brooklyn; to H. Braun (Filed Dec. 20).....
Ganaberg, Hy., 1780 1st ave.; to J. Meinen (Filed Dec. 21).....
Block, Sarah, 1 Rutgers pl.; to Hy. Elkinsky (Filed Dec. 21).....
Ahnert, L. F., 111 E. 125th st.; to H. A. & W. B. La Chicotte (R) (Filed Dec. 21).....
Segalovitz, S. & L., 90 Rivington st.; to L. Saltzer (Filed Dec. 22).....

Bills of Sale.

Farfaro, L., 604 3d ave.; to S. Ronzanina (Filed Dec. 16).....
Halbauer, Pauline, Bedford Park; to Max Halbauer (Filed Dec. 16).....
Brooks, Charles, 411 W. 36th st.; to H. Wrede (Filed Dec. 16).....
Connor, Ed., 2314 1st ave.; to Town & Ettlarga (Filed Dec. 17).....
Hess, Karl, 447 Robbins ave.; to Emma Hess (Filed Dec. 17).....

233,000

A Butcher Shop Burglarized.

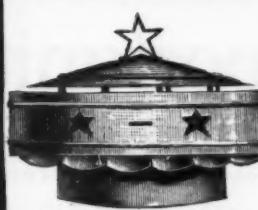
Burglars made a daring attempt Tuesday night to crack the burglar-proof safe of Lahnstein & Strauss, at 244 Columbus avenue. The cracked door of the safe and the scattered tools were seen Wednesday morning. The meat market had done a big business Tuesday, and about \$1,000 was in the safe. This was not taken, as the safe resisted successful robbery. The robbers went through an adjoining apartment, into the cellar, bored holes into the floor of the meat market until they made an opening big enough to crawl through. They climbed into the store, extinguished the lights and went to work behind a screen, which they placed between them and the door. Evidently they were scared away by some circumstance.

The Vanderbeck Ball.

The third grand annual ball of the employees of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co., of 45th street and 1st avenue, will be given in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 3d avenue and 16th street, Friday evening, Jan. 27, 1899. Dancing will commence at 9 p. m. to the music of Prof. T. F. Usher's orchestra. The officers of the association are: I. Stiebel, president; P. Hart, first vice-president; J. O'Brien, second vice-president; A. Stoff, recording secretary; A. Samuel, financial secretary; J. Rafferty, corresponding secretary; H. Zengel, treasurer; P. Beatt, Librarian; J. Honkins, sergeant-at-arms; T. O'Connell, assistant sergeant-at-arms. This association gives an excellent ball, and those who go will have an excellent time. The old reliable Vanderbeck house always does things of a high order from giving good meat to giving good entertainments.

** Butchering seems to be the principal business in Belmont, N. Y., about this time.

** Major George A. Beardsley, of the Wholesale Provision Concern, of J. W. Beardsley, of Newark, N. J., died last Saturday, at his home, 326 Clinton avenue, Newark.



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Galvanized Iron,
Copper.
Brass.
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Effective.
Specially Adapted for
Packinghouses, Cold Storage Buildings, Smoke
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Machines Leased for Making the Hercules.

Ask for Sample Barrel and Information How to Save
Money on New Slack Barrels.

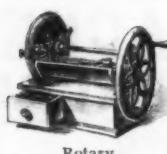
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Coffee and Spice Mill



Sausage Stuffer
and Lard Press



Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

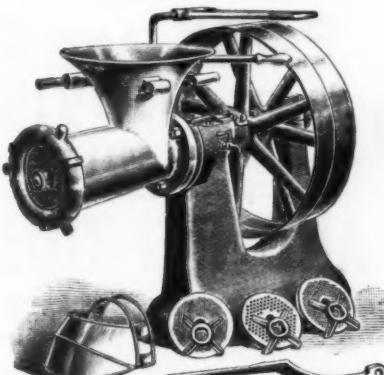


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Coffee and Spice Mill

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 No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

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Business Opportunities.

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BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

On Monday the bids were opened for supplying the various departments of public institutions for the State of New York. The following were the bidders and their bids:

Names of bidders and prices bid on meats for supplying Department of Public Charities, City of New York, for the year 1899:

	Beef	Dried chucks. beef.	Chucks mutton.	Roast pес.	Beef steaks.	Corn beef.	Mutton. Hds.	Pork. loins.	Veal.
Swift	6.50	11.25	6.50	11.25	13.25	7.00	9.25	6.50	13.75
A. & Co.	6.70	10.00	4.90	12.00	12.00	5.00	9.00	8.00	12.00
A. P. Co.	6.65	10.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	9.22	6.87½	12.00
S. & S.	5.74	10.00	4.50	12.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	10.00
Sayles	5.87	12.00	6.25	14.00	15.00	7.00	10.00	7.50	11.75

Aggregate bids:
 Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..... \$16,450.00
 Armour & Co..... 171,809.00
 Armour Packing Co..... 172,046.00
 Sayles, Zahn & Co..... 174,217.10
 Swift and Company..... 176,122.75

Supplying Department of Corrections, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the year 1899:

	Chucks beef.	Salt beef.	Chucks mutton.	Roast pес.	Corn beef.	Mutton. Hds.	Pork. loins.	Veal.
Swift	6.50	6.00	6.50	11.25	16.20	8.25	10.80	8.12
D. P. Arnold	7.03	5.78	6.46	14.90	13.25	7.00	9.25	6.50
S. & S.	6.90	5.75	6.50	15.00	16.00	8.00	10.75	8.00
Armour	6.70	5.00	3.90	10.00	10.00	5.00	9.00	8.00
Sayles	6.87	6.00	6.25	14.00	15.00	7.00	10.00	7.50
Ar. Pkg. Co.	5.75	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	9.17	6.78

Aggregate bids:
 Armour Packing Co..... \$62,015.00
 Armour & Co..... 63,550.00
 Swift and Company..... 70,325.00
 Sayles, Zahn & Co..... 74,455.00
 Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..... 75,795.00
 D. P. Arnold..... 76,308.50

Supplying Department of Correction, Borough of Brooklyn.

	Chucks beef.	Salt beef.	Chucks mutton.	Roast pес.	Corn beef.	Mutton. Hds.	Pork. loins.
S. & S.	6.90	5.50	6.50	15.00	16.00	8.00	10.75
Sayles & Zahn	6.87	6.00	6.25	14.00	15.00	7.90	10.90
Armour Packing Co.	5.75	7.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	9.00
D. P. Arnold	7.03	6.10	6.46	14.90	16.20	8.25	10.80
Burrel	7.00	4.50	5.00	11.00	12.00	7.00	9.00
P. J. Morrison	7.00	5.50	6.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	10.00
Armour	6.70	5.70	3.90	10.00	10.00	5.00	9.00

Aggregate bids:
 Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..... \$16,450.00
 Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..... \$16,450.00

per specification. The legal question involved is whether any responsible bid can be legally excluded.

D. P. Arnold	16,936.00
Burrel Bros.	14,716.00
Morrison	15,302.00
Armour & Co.	13,790.00
Armour Packing Co.	13,597.00

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M. & J. Slack, Medina, N.Y.
Relyea Bros. & Co., Ithaca, N.Y.
A. J. Wilmerding, Baltimore, Md.,
and others.

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2.—The Grocery and Merchandise Brokers of the U. S. and Canada, with the financial rating of each (2,600 names).

3.—All Manufacturers, Jobbers, Producers and Importers under the following classifications, with the financial rating of each (for use of Jobbers, Brokers, Export and Foreign Trade as a Purchasing Guide. The only compilation ever made that gives information of value to Buyers, and is the only Grocery Book that is used by BUYERS):

Acid Phosphate	Cranberries	Malt	Soda, Caustic
Alcohol	Cream Tartars	Maniocca	Salt
Alum	Crushed Fruits	Maple Sugar	Salt, Celery
Almond Paste	Curry Powder	Maple Syrup	Saltpetre
Almond Powder	Cut Soles, Leather	Marmalade	Samp
Ammonia	Cuttle Fish Bone	Matches	Sardines, Paste
Anchovies	Deviled Meats	Meat Cutters	Sardines, Imported
Axes, Root	Disinfectants	Metal Polishes	Sardines, Domestic
Axes and Hatchets	Dog Cakes	Milk Food	Sarsaparilla
Axle Grease	Dried Fruit	Mincemeat	Saratoga Chips
Bags, Manila Warp	Dusters, Feather	Molasses	Sauerkraut
Bags and Bagging	Extract, Flavoring	Mustard	Sausage Seasoning
(Hemp, etc.)	Extract, Root Beer	Mustard, Prepared	Scales
Baby Food	Extract of Beef	Nuts	Scythes
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Binder Twine	Fish, Oysters, Can'd	Oil, Linseed	Snuff
Bird Gravel	Flavoring Extracts	Oil, Harness	Soaps, Laundry
Bird Seed	Florida Water	Oil, Tanks	Soaps, Toilet
Blacking, Stove	Fly Paper	Olivies	Soaps, Scouring
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Blue and Bluing	Fruits, Dried	Paint	Soups, Biscuit
Borax, Crystal	Fruits, Green	Paper, Toilet	Soups, Canned
Borax, Powdered	French Fruits in Gls.	Paper Bags & Sacks	Spices
Bouillon	French Vegetables	Paper, Parchment	Sponges
Brooms	Fruit Butter	Paper, Wrapping	Spring Balances
Brushes	Fruits, Marmalades,	Paris Green	Starch, Laundry
Butters, Fruit	Jellies, etc.	Pear, Green & Split	Starch, Cooking
Butter	Fruit Jars	Pearas, French	Starch Polish
Butter Color	Fruit Juices	Perfumery, etc.	Stove Polish
Candies	Gelatine	Pickles	Sugars
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Caviar	Guava Jelly	Polish, Metal	Teas
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Chalk	Herbs	Potato Chips	Tobacco Cutters
Chamomile Skins	Hominy	Potted Meats, Imp.	Tooth Picks
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" Imported	Horse Radish	Powder, Blasting	Traps, Rat & Mouse
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Cleaning Compounds	Lanterns	Raspberry Vinegar	Wax
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ness, etc.	Lemons	Rice	Wheat, Rolled
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Condensed Milk	Macaroni, Imported	Salad Dressing	Witch Hazel
Confectionery	Macaroni, Domestic	Salad Oil	Wood Plates
Cordage, Rope, etc.		Soda and Saleratus	Woodenware
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Cork			
Corn Knives (Cutters)			
Corn Flour			
Crackers			

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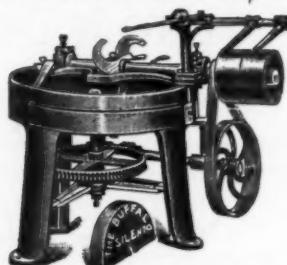
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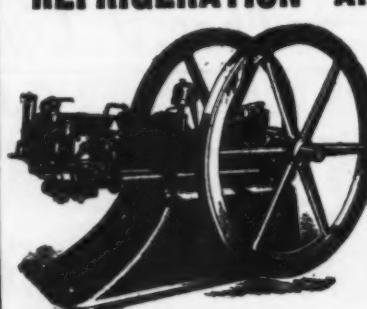
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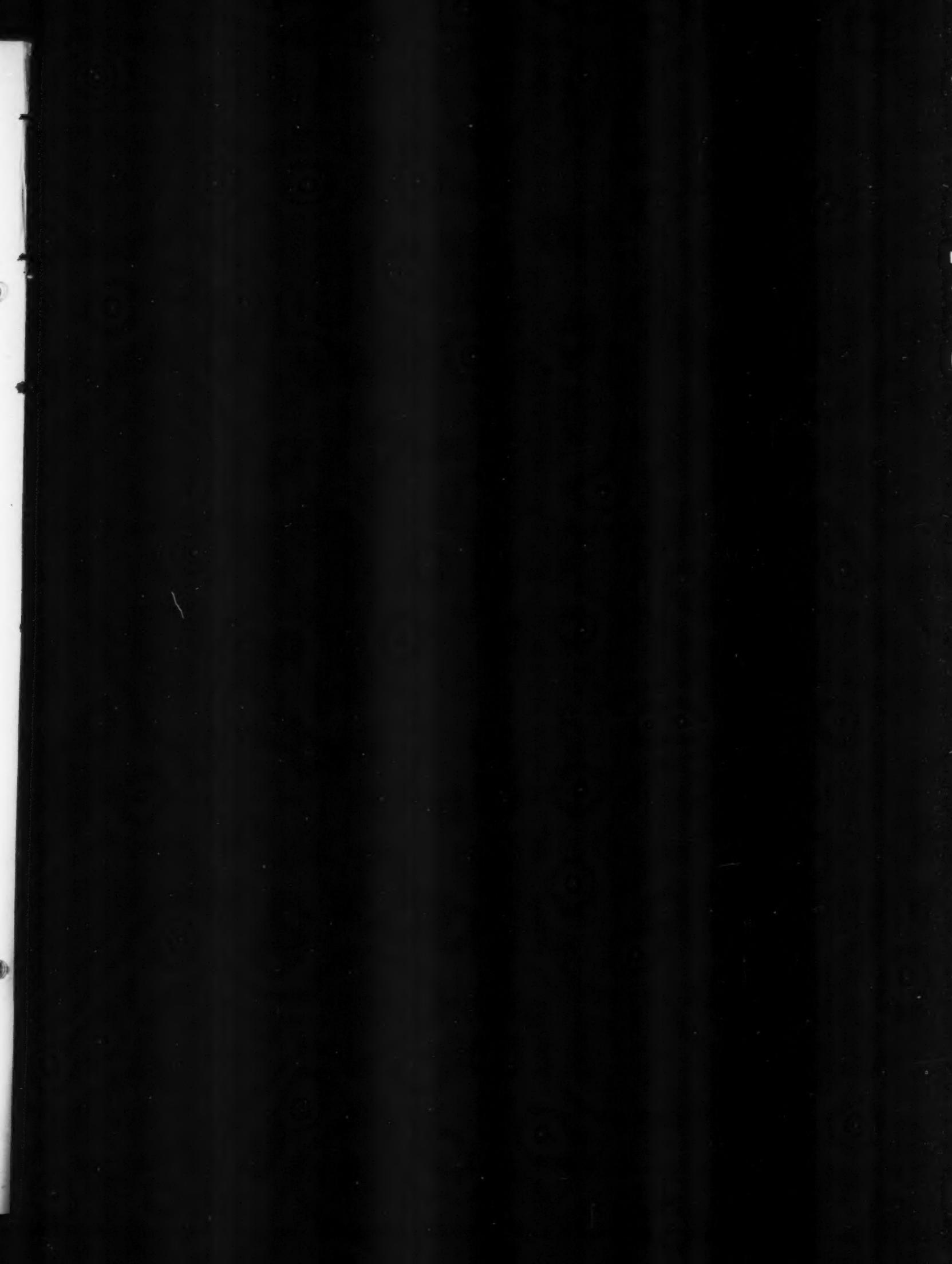
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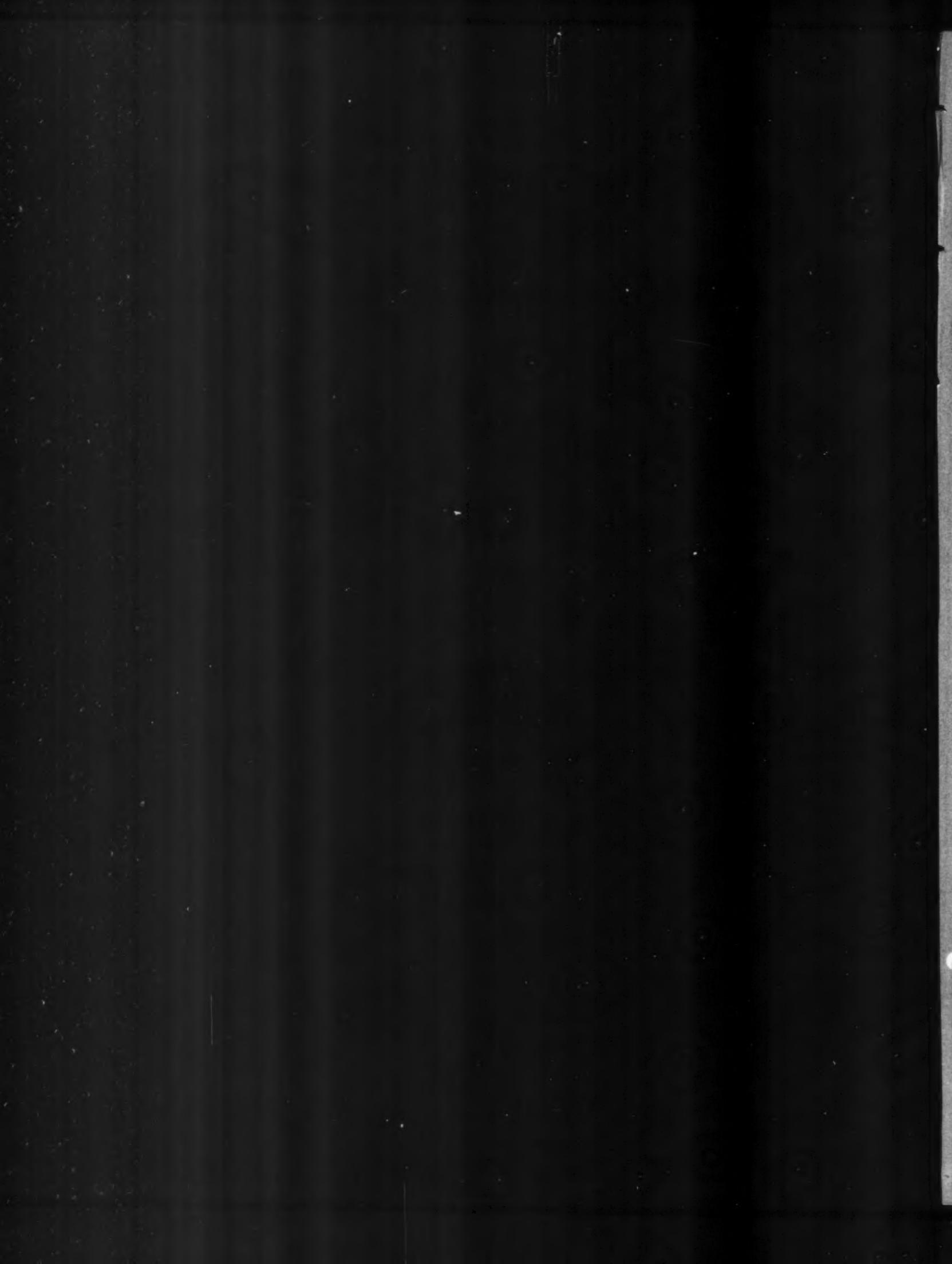
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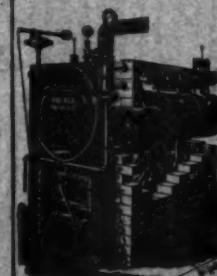
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